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BUTCHER'S SLAUGHTERHOUSE

The butchers of Crawfordsville, Ind., have completed a general slaughterhouse at a cost of \$10,000.

SOLD MEAL—FED BEEVES

F. Rother, Hallettsville, Tex., has sold the three-year-old beeves he fed on cottonseed hulls and meal for \$32.50 per head at the pens.

WANT STREET VACATED

The Central Lard Co., of Jersey City, N. J., has petitioned the city authorities to vacate part of a street that the company's plant may be enlarged.

HOGS KILLED BY POISON

Poisoned meat was placed about the woods in the vicinity of Marengo, Wis., for the purpose of killing wolves. Instead, hundreds of hogs and several valuable dogs were killed by it. The wolves are still on duty.

NEW INSURANCE RATES

A new insurance schedule at Chicago for pork packing risks is being issued to inspectors with corrections suggested by the application of the original schedule. The new schedule will have the effect of increasing the poorer class of properties.

MARTIN WILL SPEAK

Secretary Charles F. Martin, of the National Live Stock Association, will attend the meeting of the Pacific Northwest Wool Growers' Association at Helena, Mont., this month. He will speak on the subject of shoddy and legislation in reference to it.

FORT WORTH YARDS OFFICERS

At a meeting of the reorganized Fort Worth Stock Yards company, the following officers were elected: J. Ogden Armour, president; George W. Simpson, second vice-president; Wm. B. King, general manager; A. Nimmo, secretary and treasurer. Board of directors—J. B. Googins, A. H. Veeder, G. B. Robbins, Samuel McRoberts, L. V. Niles, W. O. Johnson, J. Ogden Armour, E. F. Swift and G. W. Simpson.

FORT WORTH PLANS

The plans for Armour & Co.'s Fort Worth packinghouses will not be completed before the latter part of this month. The purchasing department of the company, as well as that of Swift & Company, are still figuring on material needed and not yet contracted for.

BUYING ANGORA GOATS

The American Angora Goat Company, which has a place in Maryland, has representatives in Kansas for purchasing 3,000 to 4,000 animals. The industry is said to be growing in Maryland.

ICE STATISTICS

The Census Bureau has issued a preliminary report regarding the manufacture of artificial ice in the United States. It shows the following figures for 1900, as compared with 1890: Number of establishments, 786, increase 254 per cent; capital, \$38,159,324, increase 288 per cent; wage earners, average number, 6,929, increase 145 per cent; total wages, \$3,422,186, increase 212 per cent; miscellaneous expenses, \$1,776,513, increase 272 per cent; cost of materials used, \$3,290,111, increase 251 per cent; value of products, \$13,839,554, increase 182 per cent.

GERMAN IMPORTS OF AMERICAN MEATS

Consul Albert, Brunswick, sends the following to the Department of State:

The imports of American meats into Germany have greatly decreased since they reached their highest point in the year 1898. According to official statistics, their value for 1897 was 21,500,000 marks (\$5,117,000); for 1898, 39,700,000 marks (\$9,448,600); for 1899, 28,600,000 marks (\$6,806,800); and for 1900, 17,900,000 marks (\$4,260,200).

Of these respective amounts, bacon, ham, salted or otherwise preserved pork, together, constituted 16,100 marks (\$3,831,800), 31,800,000 marks (\$7,568,400), 21,300,000 marks (\$5,069,400), and 9,700,000 marks (\$2,305,600); and sausage, 1,200,000 marks (\$285,600), 3,800,000 marks (\$904,400), 3,800,000 marks (\$904,400), and 3,200,000 marks (\$7,616,000), respectively, for the years given.

Since the German prohibitory law, which went into force on October 1, 1900, the importation of sausage and canned meat has

CATS FOR VICTIMS

Dairy and Food Commissioner McConnell, of Minnesota, wants two cats. He will use them for experiments by feeding them sausage which he suspects of being so concocted as to take all of the nine lives of the felines, and if it has this effect he will stop the sale of it.

HARE COMPANY FAILS

W. F. Wilson has applied for a receiver for the Belgian Hare Importing and Breeding Company, which was organized three years ago, and which was expected to furnish the skins needed by the Meyer hat works, of Wabash, Ind. The investment proved a failure.

DISEASE IN FOREIGN CATTLE

In a paper read before the Central Short-horn Breeders' Association at its annual meeting at Kansas City James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, stated that it has been found that tuberculosis is being spread by pure-bred imported animals purchased to improve the common cattle of this country, and suggested the propriety of shutting down on the importation of cattle and sheep, following the example of Great Britain. Glanders, too, he said, was an imported disease and he suggested that it might be well also to exclude foreign horses from the American markets.

entirely ceased; on the other hand, the imports of bacon and other kinds of pork, with the exception of hams, show an increase during the year 1900 and the year 1901. During the first ten months of 1901 there were imported from the United States into Germany 73,555 double centners (16,218,877 pounds) of pork and 9,918 double centners (2,185,927 pounds) of hams, and 30,433 double centners (6,707,433 pounds) of other preserved pork.

By a law which was ordered to be put in force April 1, 1902, an official inspection of all imported meat will take place in Germany, and a microscopical inspection in America will no longer be looked upon as a condition for import. That this law will be enforced in April does not seem likely. At the present time the Bundesrath is busy with the details for carrying the law into effect. On December 21, 1901, it referred to committees the list of the places for the entrance and inspection of meats.

CANADIANS AFTER TRADE

The Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association, at its annual meeting, held at Toronto, decided to send a special agent to the northwest to open up trade in thoroughbred sheep similar to that already so profitable in cattle. R. H. Harding was elected president of the association.

CATTLE IN GOOD CONDITION

S. G. Sheffield, a cattleman of Sturgis, S. D., has returned from the Moreau country, and reports very little snow north of the Belle Fourche river. Cattle, he says, are looking better than any time for years. Mr. Sheffield expects to leave for Texas soon to purchase more cattle.

STOCK YARDS QUESTION

The Kansas City Stock Yards Company and the live stock commission men are trying to settle the vexatious question as to who shall pay the losses caused by the injury or death of live stock in the yards. The yard company and live stock exchange may apply to the courts to determine the matter.

S. & S. AT DAVENPORT

Davenport, Iowa, has a new packing house agency, Schwarzschild & Sulzberger of Kansas City having leased the large building at 114 Perry street, formerly occupied by the Brown commission house. It is being remodelled for the provision business, and E. F. Nelson will be manager of the local branch house.

TO ELEVATE TRACKS

The Chicago stockyards track-elevation ordinance has been passed by the Council. It involves the elevation of the tracks of the Michigan Central, Panhandle, Chicago Terminal, Chicago Junction, and Grand Trunk Railroads, from their main lines into the stockyards, and covers thirty miles of trackage, and calls for an expenditure of \$2,000,000.

STOCK YARD INVALIDS

William Hume, a representative of the East St. Louis Stock Yard company, has made arrangements for the probable purchase of many acres of land. The representative stated that the stock yards company intends to purchase every ill fed animal that comes into the yards, and have the land near West Alton for a farm where the stock can be fed.

CATTLE CAR DEAL

It is stated that Street's Western Stable Car Line will acquire the entire business and property of the Consolidated Cattle Car Company and the Canada Car Company, both New Jersey corporations. These companies own five thousand cars, which added to those owned by the Street's company, will give the latter nine thousand cars, or nearly a monopoly of the cattle car line business. The cars are taken over by a low basis. The contract was signed between President Eckstein and Levy Mayer, counsel for the Street's company and the banking houses of E. H. Clark & Co., of Philadelphia, and David Palmer & Co., of New York. Negotiations working to

this end have been under way for many months.

POOR CANADIAN SWINE

At the annual meeting of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association, held at Toronto, F. W. Hodson, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, made a protest against the marketing of hog products of a poor grade. He said that several firms in Ontario and one in Prince Edward Island were putting an inferior grade on the market. Major G. B. Hood, of Guelph, was elected president of the association for the ensuing year.

FOOD BRANDING BILL

Representative Sherman, of New York, made a favorable report from the House Committee on Commerce on the bill to prevent the false branding or marking of food and dairy products. Violations of the provisions are punished by heavy penalties. The report refers to the extent of misbranding and the lack of law to deal with unscrupulous parties. Cheese and maple syrup are cited as articles much subject to misbranding.

CATTLE DIPPING AT OMAHA

A big cattle dipping vat will be one of the new improvements at the Omaha stock yards within a short time. Plans have been completed and the construction work will commence as soon as the weather will permit. The vat will be seventy feet long, eighty feet wide and nine feet deep. It will be used for dipping cattle that are infected with skin diseases. The only cattle that will be subjected to this treatment will be of the stocker and feeder class.

APPRAISEMENT OF HIDES

Following is the copy of a letter addressed by the Treasury Department to the Collector of Customs at Erie, Pa.:

Sir: The Auditor for the Treasury Department invites the attention of the department to warehouse entry No. 7 of 1901, at your port, covering certain hides. It appears that the hides shrunk during the voyage of importation; that the total number of pounds landed and returned by the weigher was, and usually is, in such cases, less than the number of pounds stated in the invoice; and that the appraiser, in finding the market value, multiplies the number of pounds landed by the unit of value stated in the invoice, which usually makes the total appraised value less than the invoice value.

It is the duty of appraising officers to appraise merchandise in the condition in which imported and not in the condition in which invoiced and shipped; for instance, so-called wet or green hides may be invoiced and shipped, but upon arrival they are found to have dried to some extent or shrunk during the voyage of importation, and, therefore, the appraiser has before him hides of a different character and admittedly of a greater unit value than the hides invoiced and shipped, and it is his duty to find the value in the foreign market on the date of shipment of the hides of the kind before him, and not of the

FRENCH DUTIES

France allows "free entry" to nearly all products of her colonies (excepting sugar, molasses, tea and coffee, chocolate and cocoa). Grain belongs to the free articles coming from her colonies. This is of importance, as 96 per cent. of all wheat imported by France comes from her African possessions, Algiers and Tunis. Consequently her high duty on imported wheat is only figurative, but cuts no figure in her revenue from receipts from duties on foreign wheat.

LONDON'S BEEF FAMINE

Last week not a single bullock arrived at Deptford Market, London, from the United States. This is the climax of a remarkable decline in cattle importations from America, and is unprecedented since this import trade commenced. The Daily Mail calls attention to an alarming shortage of beef, and suggests that the Board of Agriculture permit the reopening of the live cattle trade with Argentina, under restrictions to prevent the introduction of cattle diseases.

VALUABLE BACON PIGS

The Ayrshire bacon curers are urging the farmers to grow pigs which will yield bacon of an average weight and leanness, "which," as their circular letter says, "can be sold by the curer at top price, and thus enable the curer to compete successfully with the light and lean bacon imported from other countries in such large quantities." The weight of pigs desired is from 131 lbs. to 156 lbs. These pigs are bought by the stone weight which, in Ayrshire, is 24 lbs. instead of the regular British stone of 14 lbs. Pigs under 108 lbs. in weight and over 192 lbs. are undesirable for curing high priced Ayrshire bacon. They do not fetch anywhere top price.

kind invoiced and shipped. (See Secs. 10 and 19, customs administrative act.)

In this connection, your attention is invited to Reiss vs. Magone (39 Fed. Rep., 105), Robertson vs. Bradbury (132 U. S., 491), and American Sugar Refining Company vs. United States (181 U. S., 610); also Treasury decision 9,305 of March 23, 1889, in relation to castile soap, wherein it is held that where the difference between the invoice weight and the weigher's return may be due to evaporation or other like causes, and it appears to the satisfaction of the appraiser and collector that the foreign market value per pound of the goods landed has proportionately enhanced, so that there has been no diminution of the total entered value of the invoice in the foreign market, the foreign market value per pound would be represented by the result which would be obtained by dividing the total foreign market value of the invoice by the number of pounds landed. In such a case the total dutiable value can not be less than the invoice value. Whenever the appraiser's advance, or any portion thereof, is due solely to the shrinkage of the hides after shipment, the changed condition being beyond the control either of the exporter or the importer, such advance shall not be held an advance per se to make market value and additional duty will not be levied under Section 32, Act July 24, 1897. You will be governed accordingly.

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS

KANSAS CITY

The stocks of provisions on hand in Kansas City, Mo., at the close of business January 31, as reported to the Board of Trade and attested by Secretary E. D. Bigelow, were as follows:

	1901. Jan. 31,	1902. Jan. 31,
Mess pork, bbls.....	2	216
Other kinds pork, bbls..	2,343	4,181
P. S. lard, contract, tes.	2,534	3,234
Other kinds lard, tes...	10,789	9,386
Short rib middles, lbs..	8,227,961	5,218,567
Short clear middles, lbs.	404,902	828,677
Extra S. C. middles, lbs.	1,817,616	4,452,606
Long clear middles, lbs.		112,087
Dry salt shoulders, lbs.	4,383,198	2,470,236
D. S. bellies, lbs.....	2,424,479	2,022,871
S. P. shoulders, lbs.....	443,374	456,331
S. P. hams, lbs.....	18,476,329	13,222,341
S. P. bellies, lbs.....	4,805,293	3,533,725
S. P. Calif. ham, lbs....	4,141,197	4,336,257
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	2,840,448	4,098,620
Other cut meat lbs.....	5,147,218	4,969,568

Total cut meats, lbs. 53,112,015 45,721,886

LIVE HOGS.

	Jan., 1902.	Jan., 1901.
Received	308,071	352,161
Shipped	2,952	1,724
Driven out	308,689	384,424
Average weight	172	213

MILWAUKEE

Following were the stocks of provisions on hand in Milwaukee, Wis., at the close of business January 31, as reported to the Chamber of Commerce:

	Jan. 31, 1902.	Jan. 31, 1901.
Mess pork, winter, packed (new), bbls.	13,043	8,324
Mess pork, winter packed (old), bbls.	3,210	29
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.	3,218	3,733
Prime steam lard, contract, tes.	1,529	1,463
Other kinds of lard, tes.	677	620
Short rib middles, lbs..	1,208,061	2,515,922
Extra short rib mid., lbs..	217,201	69,315
Short clear middles, lbs..	194,357	1,004,063
Extra short clear mid., lbs.	142,051	248,351
Long clear middles, lbs..	74,850	78,836
Dry salted shoulders, lbs.	482,705	265,819
S. P. shoulders, lbs.....	710,980	1,010,580
S. P. hams, lbs.....	3,450,700	4,691,985
Dry salted bellies, lbs..	1,482,839	1,137,510
S. P. bellies, lbs.....	604,551	322,170
S. P. Calif. or picnic hams, lbs.	784,800	946,530
S. P. Skinned hams, lbs..	522,000	807,900
Other cuts of meats, lbs..	6,554,499	4,464,828

CHICAGO

Following were the stocks of provisions on hand in Chicago, Ill., at the close of business January 31, as reported to the Board of Trade and attested by Secretary G. F. Stone:

	Jan. 31, '02.	Jan. 31, '01.
M. pork, new, made since Oct. 1, 01 brls	50,788	14,974
M. pork, made Oct. 1, '00 to Oct. 1, '01..	18,919	8,822
Mess pork, win. pkd, (old) '99-00.....		2,478
Other kinds of barreled pork, bris. ...	42,623	27,391
P. S. lard, made since Oct. 1, 1901, tes.....	62,851	36,711
P. S. lard, made Oct. 1, '00 to Oct. 1, '01.		250
P. S. lard, made previous to Oct. 1, '00		
Other kinds of lard..	10,278	7,270
Short rib middles, made since Oct. 1, 01, lbs.	23,362,310	16,982,573

Short rib middles, made previous to Oct. 1, 1901, lbs....	400,000	
Short clear middles, lbs.	1,214,180	2,919,763
Extra short clear middles, made since Oct. 1, 1901, lbs.....	1,391,283	3,078,712
Extra short clear middles, made previous to Oct. 1, 1901, lbs.		
Extra short rib middles	1,562,033	3,403,843
Long clear middles, lbs.	82,758	686,735
Dry salted shoulders, lbs.	1,328,337	619,929
Sweet pickled shoulders, lbs.	3,892,107	1,963,236
Sweet pickled hams, lbs.	44,668,964	35,544,692
Dry salted bellies, lbs.	12,604,391	11,871,765
Sweet pickled bellies, lbs.	12,114,984	6,761,668
Sw't p'd Calif. or picnic hams, lbs.....	11,168,674	12,749,259
Sw't pickled Boston Shoulders, lbs.....	3,108,843	1,156,876
Sweet pickled skinned hams, lbs.	18,458,165	22,514,583
Other cuts of meats, lbs.	12,970,381	13,456,742
Total cut meats, lbs.	148,327,410	133,710,376

Average weight of hogs received Jan., 203; Jan., 1901, 227; Jan., 1900, 229.

OMAHA

Following were the stocks of provisions on hand in South Omaha, Neb., at the close of business Jan. 31, as reported to the Omaha Board of Trade, and attested by Secretary L. L. Harding:

	Jan. 31, 1902.	Jan. 31, 1901.
Mess Pork, bbls.....	182	211
Other kinds bbl'd Pork.	1,224	907
P. S. Lard "Con." tes..	4,282	1,775
Other kinds Lard, tes..	991	1,132
Short Rib Middles, lbs.	6,711,478	2,644,551
Short Clear Middles, lbs	1,125,795	1,508,193
Extra S. C. Middles, lbs	1,491,391	3,819,099
Extra S. R. Middles, lbs	422,696	500,168
Long Clear Middles, lbs	16,483	
Dry Salt Shoulders, lbs	1,231,500	1,050,188

STOCKS OF LARD

The following estimates of the stocks of lard are based upon cable advices to the N. K. Fairbank Company, and to them are added the estimates of former years:

	1902. Feb. 1.	1902. Jan. 1.	1901. Feb. 1.	1900. Feb. 1.	1899. Feb. 1.	1898. Feb. 1.
Liverpool & Manchester..	9,500	7,500	8,500	34,000	47,500	47,500
Other British Ports.....	5,000	5,000	5,500	7,000	8,000	12,000
Hamburg	12,500	8,000	7,000	14,000	12,000	32,500
Bremen	1,500	1,500	3,000	3,000	3,500	2,000
Berlin	1,500	1,000	2,000	4,000	3,000	10,000
Baltic Ports.....	8,000	7,000	6,000	7,000	10,000	5,500
Rotterdam						
Manheim	2,500	1,000	1,000	2,500	2,500	1,000
Amsterdam.....						
Antwerp	2,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	7,000	12,000
French Ports.....	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,500	6,000	17,000
Italian and Spanish Ports.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total in Europe	45,500	38,000	40,000	81,000	100,500	140,500
Afloat for Europe	51,000	63,000	72,000	52,000	74,000	75,000
Total in Europe & Afloat	96,500	101,000	112,000	133,000	174,500	215,500
Chicago prime steam	62,851	45,836	36,961	104,852	119,412	157,868
Chicago other kinds	10,278	6,952	7,270	13,174	15,221	8,676
East St. Louis	1,100	1,538	5,352	11,000	10,000	2,278
Kansas City	13,323	14,983	12,617	4,582	19,646	18,911
Omaha	5,273	3,706	2,907	4,340	8,464	6,723
New York	8,628	8,054	10,786	13,024	17,239	19,233
Milwaukee	2,206	4,565	2,083	3,839	5,733	4,372
Cedar Rapids	1,157	2,386	1,601	3,858	3,305	1,507
South St. Joseph	6,386	5,624	1,878	2,502	5,106	No record
Total Tierces	207,702	194,644	193,455	294,171	378,626	435,068

S. P. Shoulders, lbs....	1,464,173	495,486
S. P. Hams, lbs.....	14,143,985	9,752,132
D. S. Bellies, lbs.....	3,179,574	2,411,977
S. P. Bellies, lbs.....	3,802,915	2,348,801
S. P. C. or Picnic Hs, lb	3,905,432	4,223,968
S. P. Skinned Hams, lbs	5,216,049	5,697,463
Other Cut Meats, lbs..	3,084,165	3,404,586
Total Cut Meats, lbs.	45,795,635	37,934,256

LIVE HOGS.

	Jan., 1902.	Jan., 1901.
Received	230,379	203,477
Shipped	2,653	
Driven out	229,736	203,150
Average Weight	209	234

PORK PACKING

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since November 1 at undermentioned places compared with last year, as follows:

	Nov. 1 to Jan. 29—	1901-02.	1900-01.
Chicago	2,595,000	2,190,000	
Kansas City	1,025,000	845,000	
Omaha	700,000	565,000	
St. Louis	520,000	505,000	
St. Joseph, Mo.....	615,000	461,500	
Indianapolis	412,000	357,000	
Milwaukee, Wis.	78,000	103,000	
Cudahy, Wis.	197,000	196,000	
Cincinnati	184,000	195,000	
Ottumwa, Ia.	195,000	185,000	
Cedar Rapids, Ia.....	150,000	147,000	
Sioux City, Ia.....	273,000	195,000	
St. Paul, Minn.....	235,000	199,000	
Louisville, Ky.	112,000	121,000	
Cleveland, Ohio	122,000	127,000	
Detroit, Mich.	65,000	65,000	
Wichita, Kan.	44,000	40,000	
Nebraska City, Neb....	44,600		
Bloomington, Ill.	33,600	31,600	
Above and all other.....	7,980,000	6,915,000	

—Price Current.

AMENDMENT TO MEAT LAW

A bill amending the Massachusetts meat inspection law was introduced in the house at Boston by C. B. Goodrich. The bill provides for inspection either at the time of slaughter or before sale, which will give every protection to health and save some of the present trouble. The amendment is to section 105, chapter 75, which is changed to read "at the time of slaughter or sale." The representatives hope to be able to pass the amendment without much opposition, though they expect some.

OLEOMARGARINE IN CONGRESS

The debate on the oleomargarine bill opened on Monday, and continued until Wednesday, when it was temporarily laid aside for other matters. It was agreed that it would have two days more of debate—one general and the other under the five-minute rule; then it will come up for a vote. Indications are that the vote will be taken early next week.

Scraps of the Debate

Mr. Boutell: In the first paragraph of your remarks you spoke of the measure as a measure to suppress fraud, and that the suppression of fraud was as legitimate as the suppression or punishment of crime or misdemeanors. I would like to ask the gentleman whether he thinks it within the province of the Federal Legislature to prevent crimes subject to punishment under State laws by Federal legislation?

Mr. Henry, of Connecticut: That is not the meaning of this bill. The original law has been in operation fourteen or fifteen years, and has not been challenged by the manufacturers.

Mr. Boutell: The second question that I wish to ask my friend is: This bill, on its face, and we must take it on its face, is very largely a revenue measure. I would like to ask my friend from Connecticut what increase the committee computes there would be in our national revenues from the enforcement of this law?

Mr. Henry, of Connecticut: That is a question of minor importance. The revenue derived from the manufacture of oleomargarine has never been large—never has exceeded \$2,000,000 a year. I think the manufacture of high grade oleomargarine will still continue and pay the 10-cent tax. I think it will very largely offset the loss of revenue under the 1½-cent tax.

Mr. Mondell: Then I understand the gentleman to say that the committee, in considering a revenue measure, considered the question of revenue of minor importance.

Mr. Cowherd (quoting).

Mr. Scott: I understand that. But you seem to fail to catch the drift of my question. I object just as much as you do to the sale of one product for another product. I was simply asking whether this bill would be demanded if, after its passage, just as much oleomargarine would be manufactured and put on the market as is now manufactured and sold?

Mr. Hoard: In that case, sir, I would come before Congress and demand a still higher tax.

The gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Henry) tells us that more oleomargarine will be manufactured and put on the market; the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Graff) tells us that more will be put on the market, and that the poor man will have an opportunity to buy it cheaper after the passage of the bill. What said the man who fathered the bill? What said the man who pushes the measure before this House and the country? Here was his answer:

In that case, sir, I would come before Congress and demand a still higher tax.

Those are the facts, gentlemen, in regard to the motive behind the two bills. Now, I want, if you please, to consider the use of oleomargarine and the rights that it ought

to have in the markets of the country. No man has denied in this debate that this article is wholesome. When legislation of this kind was first brought into the House of Representatives, in 1886, it was brought in on the theory that oleomargarine was an impure product, made from the slops and refuse of the hotels and the kitchens and from the fat of dead dogs and horses.

In the city that I have the honor to represent, there are two great factories and several small ones.

We have there no magnificent Congressional library to which to take visitors as a show place. We have no great parks and no national cemeteries such as are in and near Washington. We have no great galleries of art, such as you will find in the cities of the Old World. The show places of that city are its packinghouses. We take our visitors to see these great industries, to show them the most interesting thing in the city; and the one place in the packinghouse that is always open every hour of the day, and six days in the week, is the butterine department.

And let me say to gentlemen that there is never a farmer's housewife that goes into it but envies its spotless cleanliness. Ladies who attended the last White House reception might have gone directly from the East Parlor to that great establishment and never soiled their trailing skirts. It is absolutely clean, and the product that comes from it is pure, clean and wholesome.

Now, I contend that if it is wholesome, if it is pure, you have no right to legislate it off the table of the man who is unable to pay the butter price for the pure article of butter. Why, sir, what right have you, the Congress of the United States, to discriminate between wholesome articles of food? What right have you to go into my kitchen or to my table and say I shall or shall not eat this substance or that, or that I shall not have the privilege of buying it prepared for the table in such way as to render it attractive?

You are simply trying to get the United States to take care of State legislation in that matter. It is a proposition that depends on the States.

Right there, let me call your attention to this fact: A great outcry is made in the hearings before the committee because they can not enforce the laws in certain portions of certain States, and every gentleman who takes the floor calls attention to the fact that 32 States of the Union have prohibited the coloring of oleomargarine, and that the laws of these States are not being enforced, and therefore that Congress should come in and enforce the laws of the States in the jurisdiction of the States.

Grosvenor's Hot Shot

During the course of the debate on the oleomargarine bill in Congress Representative Grosvenor, of Ohio, said:

"I have been present and cognizant of the entire discussion of this question in the House of Representatives; and when this bill shall come up for passage I will point out the dexterous, fraudulent, intriguing course that has been pursued from the beginning to the end. The parties interested in this movement in the first place launched their op-

position to the manufacture of this article upon the proclaimed assertion that oleomargarine was a commodity injurious to the public health—placing the legislation they asked upon that score alone.

"Driven from every position that they occupied, proof having come beyond a reasonable doubt that there is not a single iota of truth in the allegation, they are now here to ask this legislation of Congress upon the pretense that there is a fraudulent sale of one commodity denominated oleomargarine to the injury of another commodity known as butter, while they know that there are more pounds of fraudulent butter sold in the United States, 10 to 1, as a fraud upon the rights of the people than ever were sold under the denomination of oleomargarine. And the best evidence of their knowledge of all this is that they steadfastly refuse any amendment that will put polluted butter, diseased butter, corrupted butter, under the ban of the law of Congress."

BUYING STOCK CATTLE

Missouri farmers who disposed of their cattle last fall are now in Kansas buying new stock for their farms. The wheat fields and straw stacks in Western Kansas have enabled farmers to bring their cattle through the winter, and they are now getting good prices for them.

FOWLER BROS. DIVIDEND

At the recent annual meeting of Fowler Brothers (limited) in London the profits for the year ending October 30 were given as \$365,000, as against \$220,000 the previous year and \$335,000 in 1899.

The directors now recommend the payment of the preference dividend for the half year ended Oct. 31 at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, and also a dividend of 7 per cent. for the year on the ordinary shares.

This means that the common will get 2 per cent. more for the previous twelve months, while the substantial sum of nearly \$180,000 is added to reserve, bringing that fund up to \$505,000. With the exception of 1889, when a similar rate was paid, the dividend just recommended is the highest since 1893, when 10 per cent. was received by the ordinary shareholders.

MEAT TROUBLE IN SOUTH AFRICA

The London (Eng.) "Morning Post" has the information in regard to the South African (Cape) meat scandals:

"There is considerable commotion in South Africa at the present moment over certain meat scandals connected with an organization in the hands chiefly of the Dutch. It appears that this concern has been buying cattle from the military authorities at £2 to £3 per head, and retailing it to the troops at 8d. to 9d. per pound, giving a profit of £20 per head of oxen. At the same time a shipping company was buying at 4 1-2d. per pound. No wonder the shares of the organization have risen, and that the wily Boer placed large quantities of these shares on the London markets. My only interest in the matter is that as I pay income tax at 1s. 2d. in the pound I want the money spent wisely in the subjugation of the Boers once and forever. I have no idea of allowing my money to go in emptying my purse for the purpose of filling theirs."

MASSACHUSETTS LIVE STOCK IN THE NEW CENSUS

The value of the live stock in Massachusetts in 1900, according to the late census, was \$15,798,464 and \$9,647,710 in 1850. The value of the State's farm products in 1880 was \$24,160,881 and \$42,298,274 in 1900.

Live Stock

At the request of the various live stock associations of the country, a new classification of domestic animals was adopted for the census of 1900. Neat cattle are grouped by age, in accordance with their present and prospective relations to the dairy industry and the supply of meat products.

The live stock of Massachusetts classify as follows under the above: Calves, under 1 year old 43,621, value \$357,542; steers 1 and under 2 years 2,476; value \$38,893; steers 2 and under 3 years 1,735, value \$47,029; steers 3 years and over 1,943, value \$105,786; bulls 1 year and over 7,209, value \$185,543; heifers 1 and under 2 years 34,452, value \$587,080; cows kept for milk 2 years and over 184,502, value \$6,546,954; cows and heifers not kept for milk 2 years and over 9,946, value \$262,090.

Dairy cows have increased in number from 130,099 in 1850 to 184,562 in 1900, and other meat cattle decreased from 129,895 head in 1850 to 101,382 head in 1900. Sheep fell from 158,651 in 1850 to 33,869 in 1900, and hogs from 81,119 to 78,925 head during the same period. In 1900 Massachusetts produced 195,876 lbs. of wool, 1,120 lbs. of mohair and goat hair, 105,571,873 gallons of milk, 4,980,262 lbs. of butter, 19,629 lbs. of cheese, 12,928,630 dozens of eggs, \$1,407,681 worth of poultry, sold \$1,284,454 worth of animals and slaughtered animals to the value of \$932,411. The State's total value of animal products for the year amounted to \$19,140,730.

CONVENTION COMMITTEE

President G. M. Walden has appointed the following members of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange a committee to make the general arrangements for the entertainment of delegates and others who will attend the annual convention of the National Live Stock Association of America when it meets in Kansas City in January, 1903:

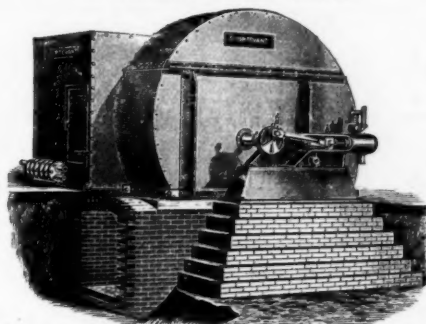
William Atchison, G. R. Barse, H. S. Boice, H. P. Chesley, Zeb F. Crider, W. E. Curtis, A. J. Epperson, J. D. Eubank, F. W. Flato, Jr., J. G. Forrest, J. F. Gillespie, W. C. Henrici, Henry Hopkins, W. L. Irwin, L. S. Jones, T. E. Ladd, W. H. H. Larimer, T. B. Lee, L. A. Lennon, J. C. McCoy, J. H. Neff, G. H. Nute, L. O. Nutter, J. W. Olander, M. W. Ott, E. M. Parlin, J. A. Peters, M. S. Peters, I. H. Rich, F. G. Robinson, Eugene Rust, H. W. Sandusky, J. N. Simpson, Jerry Simpson, J. I. Standish, James Stephens, J. R. Stoller, Henry Trower, M. J. Verner, B. L. Welch, L. A. White, Frank Witherspoon, William Wright.

SWIFT PROTECTS NAME

Swift & Company were granted a temporary injunction at Minneapolis, Minn., restraining Charles W. Braden, C. R. Groff, Gordon M. Groff and Charles R. Groff, Jr., from the use of the name of Swift, of Swift's union stock food. The injunction will be heard Feb. 10.

The Sturtevant Drying Apparatus

IS POSITIVE AND RAPID



The Sturtevant Apparatus consists of a steel pipe steam heater through which a fan draws or forces the air. It can be applied for the drying of all classes of material, such as lumber, wool, cotton, grain, packing house products, etc. We furnish designs for drying rooms and beds, and design special apparatus for meeting exact requirements.

B. F. STURTEVANT CO., BOSTON, MASS.
New York. Philadelphia. Chicago. London.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS

Resolution of the National Live Stock Exchange, favoring legislation to permit the sale of butterine on its merits under strict governmental regulations, but without prohibitive taxation—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Resolutions of Massachusetts State Board of Trade, favoring the establishment of a department of commerce, for reciprocal trade between the United States and Canada—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Resolution of the National Live Stock Association, opposing removal of the present duty on hides and wool—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Resolution of the Pennsylvania State Board of Agriculture in relation to the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Resolution of the Manufacturers' Association of New York asking for reciprocal tariff with Cuba—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

ANOTHER GOAT COMPANY

Secretary Herman Badenhop, of the Maryland State Bureau of Immigration, reports that another Angora goat company has been organized. The new concern is to be known as the American Angora Goat Company of Garrett county, Maryland, has a capital stock of \$125,000 and has been incorporated under the laws of the State of Maryland. The officers are: Daniel E. Offutt, president; Gilmor S. Hamill, vice president and treasurer; Peter Corbett, manager. The company has already secured 500 acres of land in Garrett county, on which it has placed 1,000 goats. It has options on several thousand acres adjoining its present holdings and expects to add to its herd by the purchase of a thousand more goats in the near future.

BIG HEREFORD SALE

One hundred and ninety-five registered Herefords were sold at Chicago for \$60,000, an average price of \$342.26 each. The high-

est price of the sale was paid by S. H. Godman of Wabash, Ind., for the 14 months' old bull, Good Cross, belonging to T. F. B. Sopham. The figure at which the auction closed was \$3,995. Godman, who represents the Wabash Stock Farm Company, of Wabash, Ind., would have offered \$5,000 if necessary to secure the bull. O. Harris, of Harris, Mo., paid the next highest figure, \$1,050, for Clem Grave's Madrona, a cow.

The Aberdeen-Angus bull Prince Ito later brought the record price of \$9,100. The highest price for an Angus bull ever realized in the ring before was \$3,050. The Herefords made the previous high record in twenty years with the bull Perfection, which brought \$9,000.

To Avoid Losing Customers Consult Philip Hano & Co.

"There was a careless merchant 'who sold a barrel of flour, forgot to 'charge it, and could not remember 'whom he sold it to. A bright idea 'struck him. He sent a bill for it to 'each of his customers. Several paid 'for the barrel of flour which they 'had not received. Most of them 'did not pay and did not trade with 'him any more."

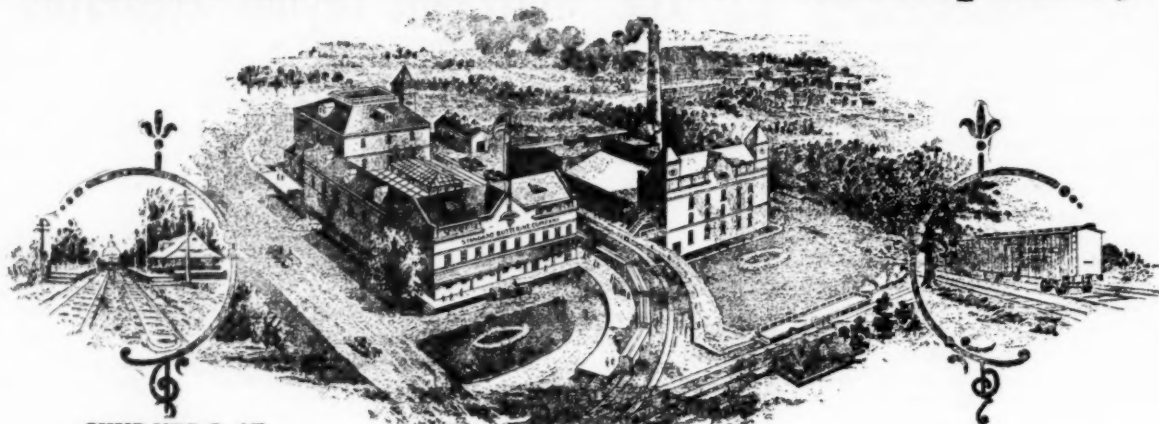
MORAL: Use the Hano Manifold Systems and you won't overlook charges nor drive away customers by poor business methods or careless clerks.

We go anywhere for business. Representative will call promptly upon request. Catalogue sent free.

PHILIP HANO & CO.,

Carbon Copying Books,
1 & 3 Union Sq., New York.

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CHURNERS OF
HIGH GRADE BUTTERINE

THE largest, best equipped and most perfectly appointed Butterine Plant in America. We invite domestic and foreign correspondence and will quote prices on application.

Write us for Prices on our **BAKERS' DELIGHT** A superb shortening substitute for creamery or dairy butter.

General Offices: **LANGDON, D. C.**

FOR SALE

The complete equipment of Eastmans Abattoir at 11th Avenue and 59th Street, including 3 large De-La-Vergne Refrigerating Machines with engines, boilers and expansion piping, also Fertilizer, Tallow, Oil, and Canning Plants complete.

For full particulars, apply to

Eastmans Company
71 Broadway, N. Y. City

For Rent

32 City lots, between 57th and 58th Streets, 11th and 12th Avenues, on North River, including large wagon house, stables and cattle sheds.

For particulars, apply to

Eastmans Company
71 Broadway, N. Y. City

TRADE GLEANINGS

Baker & Arthur, Aberdeen, Md., have leased the Elkton, Md., cannery.

Libby, McNeill & Libby will open a distributing branch at New Orleans, La.

Armour & Company have secured a permit for a new switch at Middletown, N. Y.

Contracts have been let for the branch of Armour & Company at Anaconda, Mont.

The tannery buildings at Lowell, Mass., are being remodeled on an extensive scale.

The J. E. Lappe Tanning Co., Allegheny, Pa., capital \$1,000, has been incorporated.

The tannery of Schoellkopf & Co., Buffalo, N. Y., was damaged by fire; loss \$100,000.

The Consumers Butter and Egg Co., New York, capital \$150,000, has been incorporated.

Armour & Company will increase capacity and facilities of branch at Middletown, N. Y.

The Tryabita Food Co., Battle Creek, Mich., capital \$1,000,000, has been organized.

A dealer at Fort Smith, Ark., recently shipped 20,000 dry hides to an Illinois tannery.

The leather dressing mill of J. G. & F. Robinson, Greenville, N. Y., is nearly completed.

The Colgate Soap Co., Jersey City, N. J., has recently purchased property adjoining its plant.

W. P. Clancy, vice-president and general manager of the Louisville Packing Co., has resigned.

The G. H. Hammond Co., Chicago, Ill., has increased capital from \$1,250,000 to \$1,750,000.

The Wilkens-Staats Co., Wilmington, Del., capital \$50,000, has been incorporated to deal in meat.

Bids have been opened by the City Council of Cincinnati, O., for the proposed Wade street market.

W. S. Forbes and James D. Patton, Danville, Va., are organizing the Southern Packing Co., with a capital of \$20,000.

The Cassavant & Cloutier Co., Augusta, Me., capital \$10,000, has been incorporated to deal in provisions and groceries.

The Brelsford Packing Co., Harrisburg, Pa., will erect an addition to plant for killing, packing and cold storage purposes.

The C. C. Slaughter Cattle Co. Dallas, Tex., capital \$100,000 has been incorporated by C. C. Slaughter, G. M. Slaughter and G. M. Slaughter and others.

J. M. Raynor, D. E. Raynor, Westhampton Beach, L. I., W. H. White, Southampton, L. I., and others, have organized a company with a capital of \$50,000 to preserve meats, etc.

OCEAN FREIGHTS RAISED

It is reported that all the steamship lines running between this country and England had signed an agreement to sustain certain minimum eastbound freight rates on grain, flour and provisions. The minimum rates are 10 shillings a long ton of 2,240 pounds of provisions. No freight already landed will be affected by the agreement. The lines signing it, according to L. Bowne Sanderson, of the Wilson Line, are the White Star, the Cunard, the American, the Red Star, the Leyland, the Atlantic Transport, the National, the Wilson, the Furness-Leyland, the Lamport & Holt, the Philadelphia-Manches-

ter, the Chesapeake and Ohio Steamship Company, the Virginia Line and the Dominion Line. The ports touched by these lines are Montreal, Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Norfolk and New Orleans on this side and Liverpool, Manchester, Southampton, London and Hull, in England.

TUBERCULOSIS IN PRUSSIA

Consul-General Mason, at Berlin, writes as follows:

Among the interesting items of recent publication is an official statement of the percentage of tuberculous cattle and swine which have been detected and condemned at the slaughterhouses of Prussia during the past three years. The exhibit is as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.
1898—		
Animals slaughtered.....	1,155,035	3,292,804
Found tuberculous.....	166,826	67,766
Percentage of tuberculous.....	14.4	2
1899—		
Animals slaughtered.....	1,203,814	3,764,010
Found tuberculous.....	173,801	80,166
Percentage of tuberculous.....	14.4	2.1
1900—		
Animals slaughtered.....	1,329,823	4,271,907
Found tuberculous.....	199,274	96,358
Percentage of tuberculous.....	15	2.2

It thus appears that, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of the sanitary authorities to restrict and exterminate tuberculosis in domestic animals, and the advanced scientific methods which are employed for that purpose, the percentage of diseased animals—both cattle and swine—is slowly increasing.

RULE ON SOLICITORS

It is probable the Kansas City Live Stock exchange will soon adopt a more stringent rule regulating the number and character of the solicitors that may be employed by a live stock commission firm, and will attempt to rigorously enforce it. Under the existing rules of the exchange, any firm is prohibited under certain circumstances from having more than three solicitors, and it is provided that they must be bona fide solicitors. By this is meant that they must not be engaged in any other business whatever, while employed as solicitors.

The rule has been disregarded, and has become practically inoperative. It is charged that as a result of this laxity, sharp and questionable methods are being employed by some members of the exchange.

ARMOUR AT OMAHA

Armour & Co. will construct at their Omaha plant an improvement in insulated platforms and sheds. The work will commence in the spring, and will cost over \$50,000.

HEYDEN SUGAR CRYSTALS

500 Times Sweeter than Sugar
Used by some of the Largest Packers in the Country
Samples and information upon request.
A. KLIPSTEIN & CO., 122 Pearl St., New York.
Branches: Chicago, Boston, Phila.,
Providence, Hamilton and Montreal, Canada.

INSULATION

The permanent, lasting kind is what we want to tell you about, the kind that produces results and keeps them, requires the use of paper which possesses high non-conducting properties and waterproof as well. We have that kind and have had it for many years.

Just sold one million feet to the Lockport Cold Storage Co., Lockport, N. Y. They wanted the best. We proved we had it. Got the business.

Maybe you would like to know the names of some other big concerns to whom we have given the same convincing proofs!

Maybe you want cork, hair, felt or mineral wool, paints for pipes and tanks, preservative coatings, all kinds.

Then Lythite Cold Water Paint surely is something you ought to know all about.

It's fireproof and weatherproof too.

Good sized practical working samples of any or all of our products furnished free.

When you want good goods, write us.

When you want quick shipments and low prices, write us.

When you want information, write us.

We invite correspondence about insulation and things that go with it.

Been at it for many years.

Maybe we can help you.

Address

Frank S. De Ronde Company
46 CLIFF STREET, NEW YORK

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports from the Atlantic ports of pork, meats, and lard for week ended February 1, with a comparative summary:

PORK, BARRELS.			
	Week. Feb. 1, '02.	Week. Feb. 2, '01.	Nov. 1 to Feb. 2, '02.
U. Kingdom.....	860	3,106	13,902
Continent.....	451	608	7,113
S. & C. America.....	131	313	3,483
West Indies.....	966	2,083	13,285
Br. N. Amer. Col.....	15	....	1,140
Other countries.....	24	11	343
Totals.....	2,447	6,121	41,368

BACON AND HAMS, POUNDS.			
U. Kingdom.....	11,572,246	16,582,943	173,374,426
Continent.....	1,667,300	712,021	22,197,456
S. & C. America.....	39,450	98,050	2,077,495
West Indies.....	99,175	185,600	2,261,799
Br. N. Am. Col.....	....	....	28,958
Other countries.....	16,700	6,050	201,425
Totals.....	13,394,871	17,585,564	200,141,539

LARD, POUNDS.			
U. Kingdom.....	4,780,595	7,022,371	60,248,589
Continent.....	6,603,477	2,996,210	70,012,795
S. & C. America.....	194,395	370,211	6,038,275
West Indies.....	345,070	378,190	4,268,525
Br. N. Am. Col.....	....	11,000	41,314
Other countries.....	97,290	128,720	674,820
Totals.....	12,020,827	10,906,701	141,283,918

Recapitulation of week's exports:

From—	Pork, bbls.	Hams and Bacon lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York.....	1,970	7,745,500	5,708,900
Boston.....	15	3,020,875	1,034,700
Portland, Me.....	....	324,725	....
Philadelphia.....	75	361,538	1,594,273
Baltimore.....	350	1,444,758	2,263,451
Norfolk.....	....	....	....
Newport News.....	....	....	1,356,828
New Orleans.....	37	14,050	48,675
Montreal.....	....	....	....
St. John, N. B.....	....	485,425	14,000
Totals.....	2,447	13,394,871	12,020,827

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1 to Feb. 1, '02.	Nov. 1 to Feb. 2, '01.	Decrease.
Pork.....	8,273,600	12,322,200	4,048,600
Bacon & hams.....	200,141,539	214,235,356	14,093,817
Lard.....	141,283,918	159,630,822	18,346,904

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION

Only \$3.00 for 52 Weekly Issues.

Provisions

Cottonseed Oil

Tallow

Oleo Stearine

TEXAS COTTON OIL MARKET

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS

Steamers.	Destination	Oil	Coke.	Cheese.	Bacon.	Butter.	—Beef.—		—Lard.—	
							tcs. and bbls.	Pork.	tcs. and pkgs.	
Ivernia, Liverpool	1728	1306	2049	3437	.....	.....	.....	.....	5375
Bovic, Liverpool	2110	210	2919	543	.....	.....	.....	.....	6885
Canadian, Liverpool	1438	.....	963	.....	.....	160	.....	525	4500
Bohemian, Liverpool	1500	200	2800	.....	250	200	.....	200	1400
St. Paul, Southampton	.....	.....	1533	2101	15	.....	10	.....	1000
Minnehaha, London	.....	.....	103	1500	.....	.....	20	25	4225
Hindoo, Hull	636	483	974	.....	.....	.....	.....	1240	6532
Carthaginian, Hull	611	93	1005	202	181	55	.....	.....	545
Anchoria, Hull	.....	435	1172	100	88	.....	.....	130	250
Pennsylvania, Hamburg	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175	.....	875	3470
Hanover, Hamburg	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1260	750
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	13871	.....	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	353	5925
Vaderland, Antwerp	5440	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	6035
British Queen, Antwerp	7875	.....	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	256	1125
Alexandria, Baltic	.....	.....	130	.....	.....	380	38	755	1450
La Champagne, Havre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	325
Panama, Bordeaux	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	140
Lahn, Mediterranean	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pawnee, Mediterranean	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	220
Sardagna, Mediterranean	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....
Columbia, Mediterranean	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200
Manica, South Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	429
Total	35209	2727	14,198	7,883	534	1250	68	6396	50781	
Last week	13715	2235	11352	2822	230	943	355	5329	36641	
Same week in 1901	13475	8637	12177	13220	150	1138	660	8103	50089	
Cheese receipts from May 1st, 1901,	to Jan. 31, 1902	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,213,079	Boxes.
Cheese receipts same period last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,266,001	Boxes.
Total of Actual Shipments, May 1st,	1901 to Jan. 25, 1902	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	323,883	Boxes.
Total of Actual Shipments same time	last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	478,503	Boxes.

BIG COMBINE

ABUSED HIS OFFICIAL POSITION

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

FEBRUARY 1.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	21,000	40,000	21,000
Kansas City	5,000	5,000	1,000
Omaha	3,500	6,000	6,000
St. Louis	3,500	4,500	500
FEBRUARY 3.			
Chicago	7,500	32,000	16,000
Kansas City	7,000	13,000	2,000
Omaha	5,500	8,000	8,000
St. Louis	4,500	4,500	500
FEBRUARY 4.			
Chicago	16,000	37,000	15,000
Kansas City	6,000	11,000	1,000
Omaha	3,500	9,000	3,000
St. Louis	4,500	5,500	1,000
FEBRUARY 5.			
Chicago	10,000	28,000	12,000
Kansas City	5,000	10,000	2,000
Omaha	3,500	9,000	3,000
St. Louis	3,500	6,000	2,500
FEBRUARY 6.			
Chicago	200	21,000	1,000
Kansas City	200	4,000	2,000
Omaha	100	850	1,500
St. Louis	400	3,500	100
FEBRUARY 7.			
Chicago	3,500	47,000	8,000
Kansas City	3,000	10,000	2,000
Omaha	2,000	12,500	700
St. Louis	3,500	6,500	100

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The NATIONAL PROVISIONER NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

THE RIGHT OF SILENCE

The United States Circuit Court, through the mouth of Judge Selby, sitting at Jackson, Miss., in the habeas corpus case of Lawrence Foot, indicted by a Mississippi Grand Jury for being at the head of an alleged cottonseed oil trust, has decided that the right of silence is an inviolable property attached to the person of the defendant in the lower court.

Mr. Foot declined to answer interrogatories on the ground that the answers might incriminate him. He was jailed for his refusal to answer. The higher court freed him, thus deciding that if a man shuts his mouth no law can make him open it, he alone being the judge of the probable consequences of his reply. Judges Pardee and McCormick concurred in the opinion handed down.

The following were the questions which Mr. Foot refused to answer, and for which he was prosecuted:

"State whether or not you attended any meeting, called either at Memphis or New Orleans or Meridian or elsewhere, in the early part of this fall, or at any time within the past eighteen months, to discuss fixing a price upon cottonseed or the products of cottonseed.

"Has your mill, or any other to your knowledge, contributed anything to the selection of a committee whose duty it is to see that the various mills in the States of Mississippi, Louisiana and Tennessee keep up a uniform rate on cottonseed and its products?

"If your mill should immediately advance the price of cottonseed or lower the price of products, would you be subject to any sort of forfeiture, censure or supervision from any source whatever?

"Is there any sort of understanding existing between the mills in Mississippi, Tennessee or Louisiana, either written or verbal, by which the various mills are to be allowed to press a certain amount of seed, and in the event any greater amount is pressed by any mill, is there any obligation on the part of such mill to account for the same to any committee, whose duty it is to look after such matters?

"Is it not a fact that within the past six months one oil mill will not invade what is known as the territory of another oil mill to purchase seed; and is it not a fact that all the mills in a certain territory have an agreement whereby each day or every few days they communicate with each other over the telephone, by letter or otherwise, and inform each other what they are paying for seed, or what they intend to pay next day, or next week, and by virtue of such communications or agreements do not all the mills pay the same price for seed and sell all products within such territory at the same price, and has this not been the practice this fall?

"During the past six months has there existed an agreement between the oil mills of Memphis or those of Mississippi, Tennessee and Louisiana that you will all be governed in purchasing cottonseed and selling the products thereof by the Memphis or New Orleans market, and do you strictly adhere to said agreement?"

The Constitution of the United States (Fifth Amendment) says: "No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself." Every State constitution repeats the provision.

The learned judge held that the right of silence was an inalienable one, in such cases, and that the cottonseed oil man was illegally held. Stretched out over business life, this means that the proving of some things will be a legal impossibility.

BULGE IN OCEAN FREIGHTS

Up go ocean freights on grain, flour and meats. This looks like taking advantage of the dire necessities and state of supply on the other side. It looks like saying on the invoice: "You are short on wheat, and, therefore, on flour; you are short on meat, and must have wheat, flour and meat. Pay the freight."

The increased rates amount to about 50 per cent. on grain, 20 per cent. on flour and 33 per cent. on provisions, based on the minimum which the steamship lines have signed an agreement to maintain. To the farmer and operator it looks like commercial brutality, but it is business. The reason for this advanced freight rate is not because cargoes are scant and bottoms go empty. Tenders are plentiful. The rate is specifically on what must be moved and on what Europe must have, in view of the shortage of the wheat and provision supply over there. Whether trading will stand it is another matter. It may have to do so. The jack screw has not been put all along the freight list. The prizing has been done almost entirely under grain, flour and meats, raising them as follows: Grain, from 2c. to 3c. per bushel; flour, from \$1.44 to \$1.80 per long ton; provisions, \$1.80 to \$2.40 per ton of 2,240 lbs.

The only hindrance to such an agreement heretofore has been the "tramp" vessels, and they are its only menace now.

If this rise prospers another will be born of it.

BETRAYED BY FIGURES

The effect of the free hide and skin clauses and provisions in the tariff acts may be seen from the following figures furnished by the Treasury:

In 1894 we imported hides and skins, free	\$15,838,888
In 1895 we imported hides and skins, free	25,961,949
In 1896 we imported hides and skins, free	30,120,577
In 1897 we imported hides and skins, free	27,863,026
In 1898 we imported hides and skins, free	23,443,943
In 1899 we imported hides and skins, free	28,366,097
In 1900 we imported hides and skins, free	38,527,481
In 1901 we imported hides and skins, free	33,577,057

The Dingley bill came along in 1898. The above figures show its finger upon the Custom House. The import of dutiable hides at that time amounted to little, because there was very little of the hide class on the duti-

able list. The change, however, came in 1899, the first year after the coming of the Dingley act. From that date to now the annual amount of dutiable hides was:

In 1899 we imported hides and skins, dutiable	\$13,621,946
In 1900 we imported hides and skins, dutiable	19,408,217
In 1901 we imported hides and skins, dutiable	14,647,413

On last year's imports of this class the duty levied amounted to \$2,197,112. The Treasury did not absolutely get this amount, as the rebate system swiped through it with a wide swath. It would be an interesting item if the Treasury would, when publishing the total amount collected on dutiable hides, add, right under it, this item, "Rebates on same," and give the amount total of the rebates.

The leather users and tanners of the United States turn out about \$550,000,000 worth of leather and its products annually. Of this Massachusetts produces \$122,000,000 worth. They want free hides for cheaper leather. American cattle and sheep furnish about \$150,000,000 worth of hides, skins and pelts right from their backs, and they wish a duty on the foreigner. Which is entitled to its request?

THE SPECTRE OF HUNGER

The food problem of Europe is a serious one. The temporary stoppage of American cattle to certain parts of England during the last few days, for reasons of supply, demand and price elsewhere, gives the hint from the British standpoint. The outcry of the German peasantry and masses at the restriction of American meat shipments to that country indicates what the German embarrassment would be with a total stoppage of American meat shipments to that country.

The wraith of hunger is preserving the peace of Europe at this time.

In time of war hungry stomachs, and not bullets, would win a European war of any size, for lead is easier gotten than food. With the trans-Atlantic live and dead meat supply cut, Great Britain and the Continent would be in a dreadful plight. The absolute exception would be Russia, and the possible exceptions France and Austria.

The change in the food situation has thus been wrought; while population has been steadily multiplying into millions no material increase of live stock in Europe is perceptible; in some cases there has been a decrease. There is, therefore, less per capita food from this source. The rural population has not kept pace with the growth of cities, so the per capita production of cereals has fallen off and created a deficiency there. Between the two hunger is felt. War, from a food standpoint, would be a European calamity, and America would be badly needed.

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TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

QUICK TANNAGE

By EDWARD THIERY.

(Translated from the "Gerber Zeitung" for the Leather Trades' Review.)

"In numbers 45 to 46 of "Schuh und Leder" I have read an article on the above subject, and I entirely agree with the views expressed in the first portion thereof. I am quite of opinion that of late years, in the matter of quick tannage, a number of excellent improvements have been discovered. However, I must also object that all these improvements have been published far too early, and that they ought to have been previously still further tested in practice and improved. This happened also to myself.

"Nine months after the period when my son and myself divulged to certain of our tanner friends our own discoveries, we were getting on much better with my own system of tanning. There are many systems of quick tannage, which have been thoroughly well digested and tested in practice, and, now-a-days, may be said to be tolerably perfect, which, however, meet with suspicion from the trade, because on many occasions a number of really good ideas, but only half developed, have been foisted on the tanning public. Many have taken up the idea, but stopped half way, and, in the end, have not succeeded. The actual condition of the tanning industry cannot last.

"There exists at the present time a great deal of illegitimate competition; thus, we often read 'tanned in the pit,' 'best bark tannage,' etc., and, nevertheless, the material that has tanned the leather, or been mainly instrumental in doing so, is quebracho. There may be a few tanners remaining who manufacture leather in the old-fashioned way, but there are not many, because it is impossible for a tanner, big or little, to exist if he follows the good old method of tanning in the pit, which I myself practiced, and regarded as excellent, for 35 years. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary for the modern tanner to break away altogether from the old system, for with handlers and layaways, even when the best extracts are used, the leather man can make no profit.

"If all the extracts put on the market in the past had been good, quick tannage would have made much better progress; at any rate, that is our experience, and that of some others we are acquainted with. Our experiments at first were conducted on a method very similar to that of the Durio process, but later on we gradually approximated more and more to that of Levinstein.

(To be Continued.)

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

Vinegar

E. J. W., POTTSTOWN, PA.—(1) The commercial importance of the manufacture of vinegar, though large, does not of course compare in extent with that of the alcoholic fermentations. Vinegar is a weak solution of acetic acid, together with various other ingredients, which come from the materials furnishing the acid. In the manufacture of vinegar, alcohol is always used as the source of the acetic acid. In the ordinary manufacture of vinegar the oxidation is a true fermentation and is brought about by the growth of bacteria. In the commercial manufacture of vinegar several different weak alcoholic solutions are used. The most common of these are fermented malt, weak wine, cider and sometimes a weak solution of spirit, to which is added sugar and malt. If these solutions are allowed to stand for a time in contact with air they slowly turn sour by the gradual conversion of the alcohol into acetic acid. At the end of the process all the alcohol has practically disappeared. (2) In the packing house the vinegar used in pickled goods is the so-called white wine vinegar, which contains at least five per cent. of acetic acid. This strength is reduced on tripe and other goods as the nature of

these articles does not permit of a strong vinegar being used for pickling.

Pigs Foot Lard

P., TORONTO, CAN.—The boiling of pigs' feet yields a soft, oily lard, which, when by itself, is designated as pigs' foot lard. This material is usually mixed with other and stiffer lards in small proportions in order to have the whole mass sufficiently stiff. Pigs' foot lard makes a fine material for pressing into lard oil and lard stearine as a far greater yield of oil is obtained than from the usual lard. The method of handling this material we can give you in all its details if you desire it.

Application of Fertilizers

HELENA, ARKANSAS.—The application of fertilizers is simply feeding the crops, and without fertilizing material derived from some source it is impossible to grow plant life. This is evident from the dearth of vegetation on wholly clay or sand soils. While it might be thought that this is not borne out in some instances, a close observation will disclose the fact that mixed with the clay or sand is soil containing some fertilizing constituents. Fertilizers are made of various materials, carrying some form of nitrogen, combined with phosphoric acid and potash. Cottonseed meal contains all of these, the principal value of this material being due to the nitrogen it contains. (2) An average cottonseed meal will contain seven per cent. of nitrogen and about seven to nine per cent. of oil. For fertilizer purposes the less oil there is left in the meal the better it is, and, on the other hand, the better it is for the cottonseed oil manufacturer.

Foaming of Glues

C., JERSEY CITY.—If a hot glue solution is kept in constant motion, either by agitating the same with a stick or rod, or with revolving brushes, and if the surface of such glue liquor becomes covered with air bubbles which do not disappear even after the liquor has been allowed to stand for a while without any agitation, it is said that such glue liquors foam. According to the quality and height of the foam and the time required to produce same, the glue is said to be foaming badly, lightly or not at all. Badly foaming glues cause a great deal of trouble when applied with revolving brushes on veneers.

About the nature of the substance which causes the glue to foam, very little is known, and the problem how to avoid it is yet an unsettled question. Some years ago glue manufacturers had no trouble in this respect, but with the constantly increasing use of improved machinery for applying glues, the question of foaming glues has become very serious in many trades. The following conditions are liable to cause glues to become foamy: Prolonged cooking either in open vats or under pressure; caustic lime in the liquors, especially at high temperatures, and the use of acids in the cooker or in the ready glue liquor. All glue liquors produced by cooking with an excess of acids will also give foaming glues.

Vacuum Evaporators

P. A. J., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—(1) Vacuum evaporators, whether the ordinary old type or the more modern multiple, effects are almost universally operated by steam, the same direct steam coming direct from the boiler or the exhaust steam from an engine. (2) One pound of dry steam will heat 51.3 lbs. of water from 32 degrees Fah. to 212 degrees Fah. (3) Our book on "The Manufacture of Glue and Gelatine" will give you all the information, and much more, you ask on this point.

Infected Milk

"CONSUMER."—(1) We can give you no statistics relative to the number of infected cows found last year in the various States. It is, therefore, not known whether this is on the increase or not. Whether or not this can be ascertained accurately is an open question. All that may be said is that infection in cows is rare in some parts, frequent in others, and that milch cows are very prone to phtisis. We would suggest your writing the Department of Agriculture. (2) We give you an extract from a report of a milk commission appointed in a certain city which will fully cover your second inquiry, concerning the presence of bacteria in milk.

"We devoted our attention to bacteriological conditions," he said. "The standard prescribed by the commission is that the milk must not contain more than 30,000 germs of bacteria of any kind per cubic centimeter.

"The amount of bacteria in the milk used in the city is something alarming. Out of 20 samples examined on a winter day, November 19, the lowest was 90,000 germs and the highest 2,280,000, while on June 29, with the thermometer at 90 degrees, out of 20 samples examined the lowest contained 240,000 and the highest 516,000,000 per cubic centimeter. The prevalence of bacteria, to a great extent, arises from the dirt in the milk. Three things absolutely necessary to secure milk comparatively free from germs are strict cleanliness, rapid and sufficient cooling and thorough icing of milk until it reaches the consumers.

"Many bottles and cans are returned to dealers with portions of milk still in them. No bottle should be returned from houses where there are contagious diseases. They should be broken up. At present thousands of milk bottles are gathered from ash cans and dump heaps, and, after being sorted out, are returned to the respective dealers. All bottles of this kind should be sterilized before being used."

Analysis of Milk

"SUBSCRIBER."—(1) By the general analysis of milk is meant merely separation of the milk by the aid of solvents into milk fat, solids not fat and ash. Such an analysis while simple in some respects is very important in showing whether the milk is pure or whether it is adulterated by admixture of water or other material, and it also shows whether the fat (cream) has been skimmed or otherwise removed. (2) The tests for the usual adulterants of milk are too extensive and complicated to be given in these columns. You can find them in any modern book on chemical analysis of foods, etc.

Butter Color

"NEMO, NORTH CAROLINA."—The coloring matter placed in butter was formerly anatto or similar vegetable color but of late years, coal tar products have very largely supplanted them. Winter butters, almost without exception, are artificially colored yellow in imitation of the usual yellow colored summer butter. These butter colors are so concentrated that it requires but a small quantity to color a great deal of material.

OLEO MAKER ARRESTED

Jacob Wesoky, 87 Jefferson avenue, Jersey City, N. J., has been arrested on the charge of making oleomargarine and selling it in New York City.

GRAPHITE when right, is the best known lubricant.
Dixons' Flake Graphite
 is the best graphite. The best is the cheapest in the end.
 Sample and pamphlet for the asking.
JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE COMPANY • Jersey City, N. J.

Ice Machines and Refrigerating Plants

We Purchased from **ARMOUR & CO., CHICAGO**

SIX **75-Ton Ice Machines**

Here is what they say about them :

"As the increase of our business has rendered totally inadequate the small power plants which we have had distributed over an area of 65 acres, we have been compelled to install a large plant which is now in operation.

"The introduction of this large machine which will represent 2,400 tons of refrigeration in four units, leaves us with a number of small units of 75 tons capacity to dispose of. We say this that you may know we are not disposing of these ice machines because they are worn out, but because in putting in our new equipment, we have no further use for them."

The above is self-explanatory. These machines are in excellent condition. We are at present engaged in removing them from their plant and will be pleased to show you one of these machines in actual operation to-day.

The ammonia compressors are 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, 30 inch stroke. Steam cylinders 22 inches in diameter, 36 inch stroke; of the Porter make. There are also some which have Allis and Hamilton steam engines.

TO INTENDING PURCHASERS

We will make Exceedingly Liberal Propositions. Further Information and Full Specifications on Application

We are the largest dealers in new and rebuilt machinery on earth. When in the market for Boilers, Engines, Pumps, Air Compressors, Refrigerating Machinery, Packing Machinery, be sure to write for our complete list. We carry in stock, at all times, standard black wrought-iron pipe, valves, fittings, shafting, hangers, pulleys, and the thousand and one other items you are constantly purchasing. Write for OUR CATALOGUE NO. 355.

Chicago House Wrecking Co.,

West 35th and Iron Streets, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

IMPROVED RESPIRATION CALORIMETER

FOR STUDYING THE NUTRITION OF MAN

About five years ago public interest was excited in the nutrition investigations carried on as a co-operative enterprise by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Storrs Experiment Station and Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Conn., by the experiments on the nutrition of men in the respiration calorimeter. The "man in the box" was overwhelmed with visitors curious to see a man housed in an air-tight copper box for from four to twelve days. Each year the experts in charge of the apparatus have made changes tending to simplify its manipulation and increase its accuracy. The original copper box is no more. For the past three months a force of mechanics and electricians have been at work entirely reconstructing this remarkable apparatus, and it is expected that the finishing touches will be given in a few days. It is believed that the new apparatus will be very accurate. In the original box the heat-measuring devices were so delicate as to permit of the measurement of the heat developed in so slight a motion as rising from a chair, but it is hoped that the new apparatus will record the heat given off in a sudden cough or sneeze or change of position in bed.

The new devices include an unusually accurate thermometer for recording changes of body temperature, an improved cooling apparatus to remove the heat radiated from the body, and a novel method of introducing food and drink into the air-tight chamber without admitting air. This latter device is on the principle of the double-doored chamber used in tunnel construction. The chamber between the doors is used for the transitory storage of material, only one door being open at a time.

The double insulated wooden walls have been coated inside and outside with asbestos paper to prevent any possible danger from fire due to breaks in the numerous electric circuits. The chamber is literally inclosed in a web or net-work of wires, each with its own independent connection, and all leading to a table outside, where an observer sits continually day in and day out. An especially elaborate and ingenious switch of a new type, controlling all the electric circuits, is now completed ready for installation. The object is to regulate the temperature of the interior of the chamber and measure the heat given off from the body of the occupant.

The system of plumbing is hardly less intricate than that of electric wiring, for each wire has its counterpart in a water pipe. The pipes are used to cool the air spaces around the metal box, and the wires serve as a resistance to the electric currents and thereby heat the air correspondingly.

The box rests on lignum vitae castors in a track, and when rolled into its casing, or shed, the double back is put in place and the metal box is completely housed. A telephone system permits conversation with the outside world, and aside from what he hears over the telephone, the subject is dead to the sound of voices when in the chamber. A large water meter measures the amount of water used to cool the inside of the insulated chamber and bring away the heat generated by the body.

Long thermometers, graduated to fiftieths of a degree, record the temperature of the cold water as it enters the heat-absorbing system and the warmed water as it comes out. A new mechanical pump provides for a very constant ventilation. The large double-glass window offers a good opportunity to see the subject inside, and it is seldom that his every motion is not watched either by some assistant or by a visitor to the university laboratory.

During certain kinds of experiments the subject must engage in hard muscular work. The small size of the innermost chamber forbids even ordinary gymnastics or calisthenics, and the work must be done on a machine. The new work machine consists of a stationary bicycle so arranged that its rear tire is brought into contact with a pulley on a small electric dynamo, the pulley being grooved to fit the curve of the rubber tire. The machine is geared to 96, and when riding at the fastest pace the armature of the dynamo runs at 3,500 revolutions per minute. The dynamo is magnetized by a current from outside, and the amount of electricity generated by the man pedaling the bicycle is carefully measured. He works eight hours a day in four periods of two hours each. The equivalent distance ridden on a smooth track would be nearly one hundred miles—a good day's work.

During the years in which the apparatus has been used a large amount of experimental results has accumulated. The work done is already more extensive, more accurate, and more complete than found in any other inquiry. A bulletin of the Office of Experiment Stations will soon be issued, giving the results of a large number of experiments. Another bulletin is now in preparation, which will give still more experiments and summaries of results up to the present date. They throw most valuable light upon the changes of matter and energy which take place as the food is used in the body. The experiments number 48, and were made with five different men. They cover altogether 155 experimental days and nights. The men have had different kinds and amounts of food, and the tests have been made when they were at rest and when they were engaged in more or less severe muscular work. The results are very important in their bearing upon the theory of nutrition and the practical uses and values of food.

KAISER WANTS BACON

There is one place above all others which Prince Henry of Prussia has been charged by his brother, Emperor William, to visit while in Chicago. This place is the stock yards. It is the packing plants that the kaiser is interested more than in any other industry in the United States and it became known here yesterday that the prince will go through all of the larger ones under instructions from the emperor.

It is understood that the prince has also been commissioned to select and purchase in Chicago a quantity of the choicest bacon, which will be immediately shipped to the emperor for his private table.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.—Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City. N. Y., February 1, 1902. Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence supplies in this city for the month of March, 1902, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., on February 11, 1902.

Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies, opened February 11, 1902," addressed to Major D. L. Brainard, Commissary, U. S. A.

Competent Butterline Salesman

Personally acquainted with Wholesale and Retail dealers in Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, would like to correspond with up-to-date factory. Can guarantee from 40,000 to 60,000 lbs. per month from start. Address **OLEO**, care National Provisioner, N.Y.

JUDICIAL SALE OF THE BUSINESS OF THE TORONTO COLD STORAGE COMPANY, LIMITED

Sealed tenders will be received by E. R. C. Clarkson, Esq., Liquidator of the Company, up to 11 o'clock in the forenoon on Tuesday, the 4th day of February, 1902, for the purchase of the business of the Toronto Cold Storage Company, Limited, as now carried on at Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Church street, in the City of Toronto, and including the following machinery:

Two Linde compressors, engines, boilers, pumps, condensers and other appliances used on the premises of the company, an inventory of which may be seen or had on application to the Liquidator at his office, 33 Scott Street. There is now under storage with the company about \$200,000 worth of merchandise. The business has been uninterrupted and the purchaser will secure the good will of the company's trade. The premises may be rented for a short or long term or may be purchased.

Terms: Each tender must be accompanied by a marked cheque payable to the Liquidator for \$2,000, which will be returned if the tender is not accepted. The balance of the purchase money is to be paid within one month with interest at 6 per cent., secured to the satisfaction of the Liquidator. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Tenders will be opened before me at my Chambers at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon on the 4th day of February, 1902, when persons tendering should be present. The other conditions of sale are the standing conditions of the court so far as applicable. Further particulars and other conditions of sale may be had upon application to the Liquidator or his solicitors.

Dated at Toronto, this 23d day of January, 1902. **JOHN WINCHESTER**,
Official Referee.

Postponement.—The time for sending in tenders under the above advertisement is hereby extended until Tuesday, February 11, 1902.

Dated at Toronto this 27th day of January, 1902. **JOHN WINCHESTER**,
Official Referee.

E. R. C. Clarkson, Liquidator.
Miller, Ferguson & Hughes,
Solicitors for the Liquidator.

WANTED

Competent sausage salesman for the Atlantic States trade by a large Eastern house. Address "Sausage," care The National Provisioner.

Swift's Choice Dressed Beef

Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork and Provisions

FOR SALE AT THE FOLLOWING BRANCH HOUSES

NEW YORK

Barclay Street Market, 105 Barclay Street
 Gansevoort Market, 22-24 Tenth Avenue
 West Washington Market, Corner West and Bloomfield Streets
 Thirteenth Street Market, 32-34 Tenth Avenue
 Manhattan Market, West 35th Street and Eleventh Avenue
 West 39th Street Market, 668-670 West 39th Street

BROOKLYN

Williamsburg Market, 100-102 North Sixth Street
 Brooklyn Market, 182-184 Ft. Greene Place
 Atlantic Avenue Market, 74-76 Atlantic Avenue
 Ft. Greene Sheep Market, 172 Ft. Greene Place

Westchester Avenue Market, 769-771 Westchester Avenue
 East Side Slaughter House } East Avenue, between 44th and
 East Side Market } 45th Streets
 West Harlem Market, 130th Street and Twelfth Avenue
 Eleventh Avenue Market, Eleventh Avenue, bet. 34th and 35th Sts.
 Murray Hill Market, Foot East 31st Street
 West Side Slaughter House } 664-666 West 39th Street
 West Side Market }

JERSEY CITY

Wayne Street Market, Corner Wayne and Grove Streets
 Ninth Street Market, 138 Ninth Street

Swift & Company New York

Central Office, Nos. 32-34 Tenth Avenue

OPPOSE STREET OPENING

An ordinance to open Eighth street, Kansas City, from Hickory to Wyoming, which passed the upper house of the council, has met with sudden opposition. Alderman Peck introduced the ordinance on December 23 and it was favorably reported on by the streets, alleys and grades committee. J. C. Dold of the Dold Packing company and the officers of the Kansas City Ice and Cold Storage company have discovered that the opening of the street would take a part of the buildings owned by both companies and they assert that it would

greatly damage their property. Mr. Dold says that the street, as planned, would cut through two warehouses, the smokehouse, the ice plant and the machine shops of the Dold plant. He says the only people would be would be benefitted are a number of "squatters" on the north side of the proposed street.

CHICAGO LAND SOLD

W. D. Kerfoot & Co. have sold to James T. Maher, for the use of the Union Stock Yards and Transit company, Chicago, Ill., two tracts of land in the stock yards district,

bounded by Ashland avenue, the stock yards railway right of way, and the new channel of the south branch for \$28,600. The west four acres, sold for G. P. and N. F. Wilshire of Cincinnati, at the rate of \$3,500 per acre, and the east three and one-quarter acres, fronting on Ashland avenue, sold for the Wilshire estate at the rate of \$4,500 per acre. The land is to be used for the location of a new packing plant, and the transaction is of general interest because it marks the location of a second big plant west of Ashland avenue, the Schwarzschild-Sulzberger plant, now nearing completion, being the first one.

Swift & Company

Jersey City

Beef and Pork Packers

Lard Refiners and General Provision Dealers

For Export and Local Trade

Jersey City Office, 138-154 Ninth Street

New York Office, 342 Produce Exchange

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS

By DANIEL C. ROPER, Expert Special Agent.

Though this report covers a period to May 31, 1900, only, there is much interesting and valuable matter in it, and it is, therefore, given.

Reports have been received from 357 establishments engaged in the manufacture of cottonseed products during the census year ending May 31, 1900. These establishments are located in 15 different states and territories.

The cost of the cottonseed crushed for oil extraction was \$28,632,616, and the values of the products were as follows: oil, \$21,390,674; cake and meal, \$16,030,576; hulls, \$3,189,354; linters, \$1,801,231—a total of \$42,411,835. The value of the seed was increased 48.1 per cent. by the manufacture.

The refining of oil and the manufacture of fertilizers were conducted in connection with oil extraction by a number of the establishments, but this report does not cover any operation subsequent to the extraction of oil. Statistics of cottonseed oil refining are not included, both because such operations do not come within the proper scope of this report, and because it is impracticable to present statistics of the quantity of oil refined without danger of duplication, owing to the different stages of refinement in which the oil is purchased by different mills. This report, moreover, does not show the capital, wages, and miscellaneous expenses of the establishments, for the reason that it has been impracticable to differentiate the capital, labor, and expenses covering the several industries included in the operations of these establishments so as to present such statistics for oil extraction only. In comparing the statistics of this report with the general statistics of manufacturing industries, it should be remembered that the classification "oil, cottonseed and cake," in the general statistics, includes, in addition to the industry covered by this report, the refining of cottonseed oil and some manufacturing of fertilizers. The value of products, as given in the general statistics, includes also the value of a considerable quantity of fertilizers manufactured at the oil mills by combining cottonseed meal with phosphate rock. The statistics of mills which crush cottonseed for use as a fertilizer without extracting oil are not included in this report, but are included in the general tables of manufactures under the classification "fertilizers."

Among the economic developments which have characterized the industrial progress of the United States during the past quarter of a century, none has attracted more attention and brought about more desirable results than the manufacture of cottonseed products. Prior to 1860, the disposal of cottonseed gave the ginner and the community great concern. The seed was usually hauled to a remote place to rot, or dumped into some convenient stream of running water. With the growth of population and increase in cotton culture, this careless method of disposal often became a great nuisance. In this connection the following extract from one of the laws of Mississippi is interesting history:

"Article 18. Every owner or proprietor of any cotton gin erected within a half a mile of any city, town, or village, is hereby required to remove or destroy all cottonseed

which may fall from such gin, so that the same shall not prejudice the health of the inhabitants of such city, town, or village, and every person being an owner or proprietor of a cotton gin situate as aforesaid, who shall neglect or refuse to remove or destroy the cottonseed in and about such gin, having received five days' notice, shall forfeit and pay the sum of \$20 for every day he or she shall neglect or refuse to remove or destroy the cottonseed as aforesaid, to be recovered by warrant in the name of the State before any justice of the peace of the proper county for the use and benefit of said county.

"Article 19. No person who shall be the owner or proprietor of any cotton gin shall be authorized to throw or permit to be thrown the cottonseed from such gin into any river, creek, or other stream of water which may be used by the inhabitants for drinking or fishing therein; and any person offending herein shall forfeit and pay for every such offense the sum of \$200, to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction, by action of debt or information in the name of any person who will sue for the same, one moiety thereof to such person and the other moiety to the county in which the offense is committed."

The low commercial rating of cottonseed so vividly indicated in this law was current in many localities until the introduction of the intensive system of cotton farming, which is practically coeval with the introduction of the cottonseed oil mill; although, in localities where the soil required replenishing, a few thrifty farmers early began the use of the seed as a fertilizer. It was discovered that through the manipulations of the oil mill all of the value of the seed as a fertilizer was retained, and at the same time it was, through its by-products, made to contribute marvelously to the general economy of wealth. The result is that from a product that was deemed a nuisance in 1857 there was produced in 1900 a value of \$42,411,835, and only 53.1 per cent. of the available raw material was utilized.

At the census of 1870 but 26 cottonseed oil mills were reported. The number increased to 45 in 1880; 119 in 1890; and 357 in 1900; an increase of 73.1 per cent. between 1870 and 1880; 164.4 per cent. between 1880 and 1890, and 200 per cent. between 1890 and 1900. But it should be noted that the censuses prior to 1900 included all establishments engaged in refining cottonseed oil, while, as previously explained, this report includes only such establishments as are engaged in extracting the oil; accordingly, the figures given above are probably not quite correct as regards the increase between 1890 and 1900.

The general average consumption of seed per establishment for the season covered by the census year was 6,945 tons.

The average quantity of products per ton of seed for the United States in 1900 was as follows: Crude oil, 37.6 gallons (equivalent to 282 pounds); cake and meal, 713 pounds; hull, 943 pounds; linters, 23 pounds; and waste, 39 pounds.

The first cottonseed-oil mill in the United States was erected at Natchez, Miss., in 1834,

but the industry did not acquire commercial importance until after the Civil War. In fact, the history of the industry prior to 1870 records more failure than success. The quantity of cottonseed crushed, and the resulting products, were not reported prior to the present census. It is, therefore, impossible to trace the growth of this industry statistically, except in so far as it is indicated by the exports. In the earlier years of its manufacture, cottonseed oil was almost entirely exported to foreign countries, and export figures for those years, therefore, represent very nearly the production of the country. The export of cottonseed oil in 1872 was 547,165 gallons, and it is estimated that approximately 3 per cent. of the cottonseed produced in that year was required for the production of this quantity of oil. The export in 1880 was 6,997,796 gallons, and represented a consumption of 20 per cent. of the seed produced in that year. It would not be safe to estimate on this basis for 1890, as by that time the home consumption of cottonseed oil had become an important factor. The export of cottonseed oil in 1900 was 46,002,390 gallons, which constituted 50.2 per cent. of the total production for that year.

In 1872 and 1899 cottonseed oil reached its maximum and minimum prices, commanding in the former year 53.6 cents, and in the latter 23.9 cents per gallon in the ports from which it was exported. The low price in 1879 was due to the large quantities of oil obtained from the seed crops of 1878 and 1879. The increase in the production from 281,054 gallons in 1876 to 5,352,530 gallons in 1879 was much in excess of the supply required for the limited field in which it was then utilized. About this time, however, it was discovered that cottonseed oil could be advantageously combined with beef fat to make a substitute for lard. Then followed the further discoveries that this oil could be utilized in packing American sardines and, in combination with other substances, in making artificial butter. This increased the demand and gave a permanent stimulus to the industry.

(To be Continued)

WE EAT MORE BEEF

George M. Rommel, expert in animal industry, Department of Agriculture, addressing the annual meeting of the Central Short-horn Association at Kansas City, made the statement that Americans are now eating more beef comparatively than ever before, and less pork and mutton. Continuing, he said there were more cattle in the country now in proportion to the population than ever before, and that the supposition that the number of beef cattle is growing smaller had been based upon estimates that must have been far from correct. Mr. Rommel said that the number of beef cattle, not including dairy stock, had shown a steady increase for the last fifty years, a fact that was a cause of great surprise to the Department of Agriculture. In 1850 there were, he said, 491 beef cattle to every thousand persons, while now the proportion was 664 to 1,000. At the same time the price of cattle had been kept up. The proportion of sheep and hogs to population is falling.

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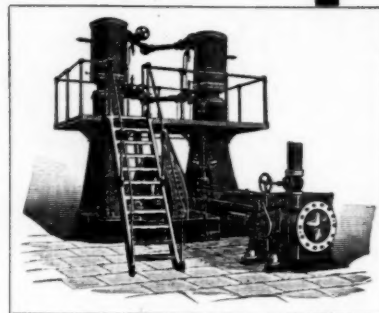
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Architects and builders are confronted more than ever with the problem of rendering dwellings safer as regards fire. The public are satisfied satisfactory results are obtainable without the cost being prohibitive. As dwellings cannot yet be built cheap enough entirely out of stone, it becomes necessary to protect the wooden portions sufficiently that fire, when started, does not become too destructive. Fire spreads rapidly, if it finds openings to act as flues, such as empty partitions, narrow long hallways, elevators, shafts, etc. Hallways and elevators are still open problems, on account of presenting a long opening, which readily become chimneys. By using fireproof plasterboards a partial remedy is secured. The partitions and outside walls are still often left vacant without occasional fire-stops cut in between the joists, although they should be completely filled in with either brick, plaster,

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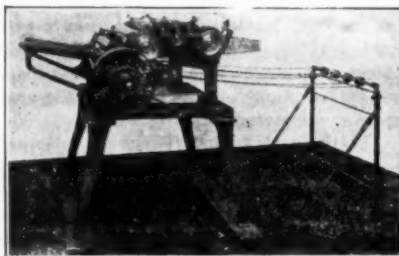


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GERMAN MEAT LAW

Advices from Berlin, say: The long delay of the Bundesrath in issuing the regulations for the administration of the meat law appears to be due to the complexities of the

classification of meat products and the difficulty of drawing provisions which shall be measurably acceptable. Six full drafts of the law have been worked out since October, 1900, when the paragraphs excluding sausages and canned goods were decreed in operation. It is understood that the Bundesrath intends now to enforce Paragraph 21, which forbids the importation of meats preserved with borax or other chemicals considered injurious to health, and which excludes meat products that are artificially colored. A decree embodying this decision is believed to be in course of preparation.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

Beckley & Myers, Springfield, O., will erect ice plant.

The Lotus Creamery, Vicksburg, Mich., was burned.

E. Warrell, Albany, Tex., is erecting a small ice factory.

The plant of the Somerset Ice Co., Somerset, Ky., was destroyed by fire.

J. M. Perry & Co., North Yakima, Wash., will establish cold storage plant.

The Schlitz Brewing Co. will erect a cold storage house at Waynesboro, Pa.

The Omaha Cold Storage Co., Omaha, Neb., has increased capital from \$100,000 to \$200,000.

The Cicero & Proviso Ice Co., Oak Park, Ill., has increased capital from \$20,000 to \$30,000.

The Ellisville Ice & Cold Storage Co., Ellisville, Miss., capital \$10,000, has been organized.

The Stegmaier Brewing Co., Wilkesbarre, Pa., will build a cold storage house at Mauch Chunk.

The Weatherly Creamery Co., Weatherly, Ore., has increased capital from \$10,000 to \$25,000.

The Youngstown Crystal Ice & Storage Co., Youngstown, O., will establish cold storage plant.

The Wichita Ice & Cold Storage Co., Wichita, Kans., capital \$50,000, has been incorporated.

Work has been commenced on the foundation of the ice factory of the National Ice Co., Stockton, Cal.

Ed Atkinson and James Radley, Joplin, Mo., will erect an ice and cold storage plant at Columbus, Kan.

Golden's Ice & Coal Co., Columbus, Ga., has been incorporated by A. Illges, J. E. Golden and J. P. Illges.

Plans have been drawn for a large cold storage warehouse on the site of the Jacob Dold packing house at Kansas City.

The Tuxedo Dairy Co., New York, capital \$30,000 has been incorporated by Gertrude Tammany, C. S. Bates and J. B. Foulke.

The Crescent Ice Co., Des Moines, Ia., capital \$25,000, has been incorporated by A. L. Clinite, F. E. Clinite and J. M. Willoughby.

The Clear Lake Creamery Co., Clear Lake,

Ia., capital \$2,000, has been incorporated by H. N. Merrick, G. B. Clark and A. F. Kanold.

The Arkansas Texas Consolidated Ice & Coal Co., Pine Bluff, Ark., capital \$150,000, has been granted permit to do business in Texas.

The Norfolk Refrigerating Storage & Ice Co., Norfolk, Va., capital \$1,500,000, has been incorporated to consolidate existing companies.

The Consumers Butter & Egg Co., New York, capital \$450,000, has been incorporated by A. W. Franck, A. H. Westermann and E. H. Bohlen.

The Mineola Ice & Cold Storage Co., Mineola, Tex., capital \$20,000, has been incorporated by R. N. Stafford, A. S. Cochrane and J. B. Kittrel.

The Ohio Valley Cold Storage Co., Cincinnati, O., capital \$500,000, has been organized by Romer Bros., Goyert & Vogel, Fink & Schweir, and others.

The Tama Co-Operative Creamery Co., Tama, Ia., capital \$6,000, has been incorporated by Hiram Bissel, George Waltz, L. I. Carson and W. H. Stoddard.

The York Manufacturing Co. is now putting the finishing touches on a 500 ton vertical, self-acting refrigerating or ice making machine for the Anglo-American Packing Co., of Chicago.

NEED OF AN AMERICAN BUSINESS HOUSE IN SIAM

Consul-General Hamilton King writes as follows from Bangkok, Siam:

There is not in the whole of Siam at present one American house competent to consider a business proposition or a Government contract, to push American trade, or to represent American interests. Other nationalities are well represented; they are constantly seeking business and, in the event of opportunities, are ready to consider them at once. It can not be expected that business will seek Americans here any more than in other countries; nor if it is sought out by the consular representative, that the necessary three months' delay for a reply from America will fail to jeopardize our interests in the matter.

An American business house should be established in Bangkok. After three years and a half residence here, I am persuaded that, for the right kind of people, there is an excellent business outlook in this country.

A house to succeed in Siam must be of a standing that is recognized by the business world; one having connections in America, and whose name is a guaranty for its undertakings. It must be strong enough to consider any business proposition that may come before it and be adapted to attend to the lighter lines of trade as well. Such a house could secure the confidence of the Government of Siam at once, and would be welcomed by it. To build up American trade in Siam, the house must be an American house, run on American lines, and managed by American business men who are on the ground. We can not expect to succeed in business by farming out our interests to men of nationalities that have conflicting interests to be advanced. That a man has succeeded in business in America is no guaranty that he will succeed here, so different are the methods of carrying on trade in the Far East. One good man with business experience in the Orient is a necessity from the first. It would be well, indeed, if the house were connected with an American business already established in the Far East. It need not cut into the trade of those engaged in importing from America, but might assist them and encourage others by facilitating shipping, easing terms of purchase, and offering the usual wholesale inducements at this end of the line.

Such a house should be able to handle the entire import of American flour. This now amounts to anywhere between 125,000 and 175,000 sacks per year, and the demand is constantly increasing. And there is no reason why the large interests in tinned goods should not, if wisely handled, result to the greater benefit of both producers at home and traders in this market.

ROOSEVELT A CATTLEMAN

"I am a cattleman myself, I know what cattlemen need," declared President Roosevelt, after he had decided that the Sioux Indians of the Standing Rock Reservation must yield their claim to the lands bordering on the Grand River to cattle companies which have contracted five-year grazing leases for more than 1,000,000 acres of land.

The Secretary of the Interior will now complete the negotiations for these leases.



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PROVISIONS AND LARD

Weekly Review

All articles under this head are quoted by
the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the
cwt., in lcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or
tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Firmer Situations Followed by Reactions —Speculations Slack—Cash Demands Dull—Stocks Increasing—Situation Un- satisfactory

The week has given a poor showing for
permanently better conditions. It is true that
the tendency of prices was slightly upward
at times; but it settled back to some weak-
ness on any slight pressure to sell. It has
been clear that traders generally are not satis-
fied over the outlook; prices when advanced
even in a small degree look strained; the
"scalpers," who alone make the effort at times
for the improved values, cannot hold firmness
more than temporarily. The situation is con-
fronted not only with the indifference of gen-
eral speculative interests, but by dull cash de-
mands and the steadily accumulating stocks.
The severe weather over the West has hind-
ered movements of grain and hog supplies;
this feature has been seized upon to further
the at times disposition for stronger prices.
Moreover there has been a feeling among
the farmers against accepting the late reduc-
tion in prices of corn and hogs. It rather
looks now as if the hog prices were being
taken to more kindly by the shippers, and
that when the weather permitted that there
would be more active marketing of the swine.
In the event of larger supplies of hogs it is
difficult to see any reason for support of
prices of the products; expectations are that
the near future will show prices more in the
buyer's favor. The conditions against the
market are prominent in the absence of suf-
ficient "short" interest, the indifference on that
account of speculators for more than tem-
porary changes to better figures, and as they
may want to do a little scalping, the necessity
of getting sufficient cash demand, which only
can be had at easier prices, to move the ac-
cumulating supplies of the products and the
desire that will come on the part of packers
to obtain the detained supplies of hogs, the
volume of which should soon be of consider-
able importance.

Even now, with the poor condition of the
roads throughout the West, on the excep-
tionally severe weather, the receipts of hogs
at the marketable centres are exceeding es-
timates, moreover, they are of good quality,
although their weights are slightly less than in
the previous week. The traders are steadily
coming to the conclusion that the hog crop is
a larger one than in the previous season, and
that despite the fact that the supplies of the
swine have been exceptionally liberal since the
fall months, that it will be some time yet be-
fore the hog movement falls off in a degree
to permit marked confidence over the values of
the products. Indeed unless lower prices
come about in the near future for the prod-
ucts whereby they can be more freely mar-
ketted, it is hard to see how the spring mar-
kets can materialize to some expectations.
But we expect that the market will get down
to a basis to permit more vitality to trading,
although perhaps the decline will not be of a
sharp order, and that the later future will
give more encouragement to the selling in-
terests.

Europe is holding off for settled conditions
here; it is holding moderate stock and at some
time must freely resupply; there were held in
Europe February 1, 45,500 tierces lard,
against 38,000 tierces January 1; the amount
afloat was 51,000 tierces, against 63,000
tierces January 1, and the total
in stock and afloat to Europe was, Feb-
ruary 1, 96,500 tierces, against 101,000 tierces
January 1, but the world's visible supply of
the lard is greater by 13,000 tierces as com-
pared with January 1, and is 207,702 tierces,
against 194,644 tierces January 1, and 193-
455 tierces February 1, 1901. Europe is get-

ting most of the products through consign-
ments, but the volume of these consignments
is lighter than last year at this time, especial-
ly of meats. Europe should show more interest
over our supplies next month in consideration
of its moderate holdings and the probabilities
that inland navigation there will then be re-
sumed; but Europe has been markedly against
buying beyond actual needs in this country
this year, not only hog products but beef fats
and cottonseed oil, because of the prices here
and the dull conditions of general business
there, and it will wait until convinced that
conditions in this country are fully settled
before materially anticipating wants, although
probably it will be compelled to enlarge its
present disposition over buying at the time
indicated.

The home demands for the hog products are
as well quieted by the course of the markets.
There is every prospect of vigorous demands
from the South when market values become
settled, as well as from eastern distributing
points, as there is no sign that prices are
interfering with consumption; the distribu-
ters, therefore, over our home points are
carrying modified accumulations and should
become extensive buyers.

The hog products have varied in price this
week more with corn than previously, latter-
ly for a few days; as the grain was alternate-
ly firmer or easier, so the hog products
drifted, and there was implied the sympa-
thetic speculative drift and absence of solid
features for the variations.

The Chicago stocks showed important gains
in the supplies of meats through January,
and an increase of 17,000 tierces in the sup-
ply of lard. Statistically the position is
at a marked disadvantage to sellers as com-
pared with not only the beginning of the
year, but as against the month of February
of last year, and last year prices were lower
than at present. The Chicago stock is 50,778
barrels contract pork (29,045 bar-
rels January 1, and 14,794 barrels Feb-
ruary 1, 1901) 62,851 tierces contract lard
(45,836 tierces January 1, and 36,711 tierces
February 1, 1901) 23,362,310 pounds short
ribs (20,930,219 pounds January 1, 1901, and
16,982,573 pounds February 1, 1901) 44,668-
964 pounds sweet pickled hams (37,838,585
pounds January 1, 1901, and 35,544,692
pounds February 1, 1901).

On Thursday, towards the close of the Chi-
cago market a few "shorts" were caught, and
they were squeezed; prices advanced 7 to 10
points for lard and ribs and 17 for pork.

In New York there has been a moderate
business with English shippers in steam
lard, both western and city. The continent
shippers of refined are moderate buyers. The
business in compounds, not only in New
York, but over the West, is very conservative
although prices for them have not been re-
duced. In pork very little doing. The city
cutters have very slow sales for bellies, which
are offered at easier prices; but for hams
and shoulders have moderately active de-
mands.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week;
2,447 barrels pork; 12,020,827 pounds lard;
13,394,871 pounds meats; corresponding week
last year, 6,121 barrels pork; 10,906,701
pounds lard; 17,585,564 pounds meat.

Beef held at steady prices, with moderate-
ly active demand; city extra India mess, tier-
ces at \$18.50 to \$19.00; barrels, mess, \$8.50
to \$9.00; family mess, \$13.00; packet at
\$11.00 to \$11.50.

Sales in New York for week to present
writing; 550 barrels mess pork, at \$16.00 to
\$17.00; 250 barrels short clear do, at \$17.50
to \$19.50; 300 barrels city family do, at
\$17.00 to \$17.25; 750 tierces western steam
lard for export, on p. t. (quoted at \$9.67);
700 tierces city lard at \$9.00 to \$9.25. (Com-
pound lard 8 to 8 1-4c.) 2,500 loose city
pickled shoulders at 7 to 7 1-4c, 4,500 loose
pickled hams at 9 1-2 to 10 1-4, 15,000 bar-
rels loose pickled bellies, 12 barrels, 8 5-8
to 8 3-4c, 25,000 pounds do, 14 pounds average,
8 1-2 to 8 5-8, 3,200 green hams at 9 to 9 1-4c,
and 4,000 green bellies at 8 3-4 to 9c.

HIDES AND SKINS

Weekly Review

CHICAGO

PACKER HIDES.—Light native cows have been the star feature of the week, although native steers have been in moderate request. Heavy hides show an easier tendency, and it is not unlikely that there will be a further recession in this class of stock. Packers are ambitious to work off their supplies of light native cows, and are exerting every effort to secure a legitimate and permanent avenue for the disposition of this kind of hides. We quote:

NATIVE STEERS, No. 1, free of brands, 60 lbs. and up, were taken to the number of about 10,000 at prices ranging from 12 1-2c. to 13c., according to date of salting. Some of the Eastern buyers have operated in mixed lots, which contained a considerable proportion of Kosher hides. Spreadly stock is a comparatively dead factor.

BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, have sold in a moderate way at 11 3-4c., and in small installments at 11 7-8@12c., though it is generally conceded that the first named price is a better quotation.

COLORADO STEERS have sold in a small way at 11 3-4c., and are available in considerable quantity at that figure. This selection is also in rather easier tendency, though the larger packers are making every possible effort to sustain prices. There are some of late salting offering, so the number is by no means large.

TEXAS STEERS have sold in a small way at prices ranging from 13 1-4c. to 13 1-2c., according to weight, quality and selection.

NATIVE COWS are rather easy, though buyers are willing to purchase at 10 1-2c., which is something below the views of holders.

BRANDED COWS are rather a weak factor, though they are nominally quotable at 10c.

NATIVE BULLS.—January's are quotable at 10 3-4c., which is a nominal price, as there are no sales.

COUNTRY HIDES.—This market has not been characterized by any great degree of activity, although there is little question but what buyers would be willing to purchase buffs at 8c. Some few orders have been received at fractionally higher prices, but there isn't enough business to give this any significance. Branded hides has receded. Dealers have been able to work off considerable supply in the satisfaction of previously accepted contracts, and for this reason are not exerting themselves to any extent to secure new business.

BUFFS.—No. 1's, free of brands and grubs, 40 to 60 lbs., are available in the two selections at 7 1-4@8 1-4c., though it is pretty hard to procure any business at a price in excess of the even money.

EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lbs., have sold to the number of about 5,000 at 8c.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS are well cleaned up on the basis of 8 1-2c., though it is doubtful if more than 8@9c. could be obtained for the two selections.

HEAVY COWS, free of brands and grubs, 60 lbs., and up, while not an especially active factor, are still in sufficient request to prevent any accumulation. They have moved in small quantity at 9 1-4c., though the largest holders would not be susceptible to the proposition excepting on a fractionally higher basis.

NATIVE BULLS are not at present an especially active feature, though it requires practically all of the current receipts to satisfy all of the previously accepted contracts.

CALFSKINS, No. 1's, 8 to 15 lbs., moved to the number of 2,000 at 11 5-8c., which is fractionally above the view of country buyers. To the fact that they are scarce may possibly be ascribed a purchase of relatively fair volume at a price virtually conceded to be above the market.

KIPS, 15 to 25 lbs., are "dead ones" at

9 1-4c., and do not seem an especially attractive proposition at the even money.

DEACONS.—There is no change in the situation, as they range from 62 1-2c. to 82 1-2c., according to selection.

SLUNKS still rule at 30c.

HORSEHIDES.—There is no especial agitation, horsehides being quotable at \$3.15 to \$3.25.

BOSTON

Some of the shippers continue to demand 8 1-4c. for buffs, though there hardly seems any legitimate excuse for that price. There certainly seems no particular reason why tanners should pay above 8 1-8c., especially as tanners are well supplied and continue in a distinctly apathetic mood. Despite this, however, there is no gainsaying the fact that the reserves in the hands of tanners are steadily being converted into leather and that stocks are consequently being rapidly depleted and that tanners will necessarily be forced to enter the markets on the current basis, whatever that may be, at whenever time they are ready to operate. The call for New England's is slow but fully adequate to the supply which is very limited.

PHILADELPHIA

There is scarcely anything new regarding the Philadelphia hide situation. There is a general disposition to hold off and wait for something to materialize and it rather looks as though something would drop should there be any change in the situation.

We quote city steers, 10 1/2c.; country steers, 9 1/2 to 10c.; city cows, 7 1/2c., country cows, 8c. and bulls, 8 to 8 1/2c.

NEW YORK

The situation has developed still further weakness. One prominent salter has moved 3 cars of native steers at 12 1/4c., a decline of 1/4c. from a week ago and branded has also been taken at a decline. Outside natives have moved at 12c. and there is likelihood of lower values to come as one packer has a large stock on hand which he is offering. We quote: Native steers, packer kill, No. 1, 12 1/4c.; outside kill, 12c.; butt brands, 11 1/2c.; Colorados, 11 1/2c.; cows, 10 to 10 1/4c. and bulls, 10 1/4 to 10 1/2c.

SUMMARY

The packer hide situation shows no radical change from conditions which prevailed a week ago. While native steers have moved to some extent, the star feature of the situation has been light native cows which by the way packers have long been anxious to commend to the appreciation of crop leather tanners. The Chicago country market has not been the center of any especial activity, though there is little doubt but what there would have been material operation in buffs could it have been effected on the 8c. basis. Such orders as have been received were of rather a scattering sort and of hardly sufficient volume to make a market. As a matter of fact dealers are devoting a majority of their noivings to the satisfaction of previously accepted contracts.

The Boston situation, while it continues a distinctive buyer's market, still affords some prospects at least which are favorable to the seller. Some dealers are demanding 8 1-4c., although the even money is about the recognized quotation. Tanners who are well supplied are naturally indifferent, though in view of future needs it is not improbable that they might be susceptible to concession propositions. The demand for New England's, while slow, is fully adequate to the call. There is actually nothing doing in Philadelphia, which condition ceased to be a novelty many years ago. The New York centre shows rather an easing tendency, some of the prominent salters having moved their holdings at a decreased figure.

HIDELETS

A large quantity of River Plate hides en route to this market were badly water dam-

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Tallow
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aged in consequence of a severe storm which stranded the steamship Cavour on the night of the 31st of January at Long Beach, Long Island. Among other shipments were a lot of 25,000 wet salted Montevideo hides, which were consigned to Alphonse Weil & Bro.

H. P. Darlington, head of the hide department of Armour & Co., Chicago hide packers, has been visiting the New York market.

Recent advices from Paris are to the effect that at a recent auction of green salted calfskins the price advanced 2 francs per 50 kilos and that an advance was also obtained on hides.

Advices from Boston state that local provision dealers have advanced the price of rump steak 3c. per pound. For some reason not generally known the price of fresh meats in Boston is much higher than in most cities in the country.

ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION

An advance copy of the Classification Book for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis in 1903 has been received. Fifty-three pages are required for a mere enumeration of the groups and classes of exhibits. The exhibits of the entire exposition are divided into fifteen departments as follows: Education, eight groups; art, six groups; liberal arts, thirteen groups; manufactures, thirty-four groups; transportation, six groups; agriculture, twenty-seven groups; horticulture, seven groups; forestry, three groups; mining and metallurgy, five groups; fish and game, five groups; anthropology, four groups; social economy, thirteen groups; physical culture, three groups. The total shows 144 groups and 807 classes, and under each class is a possibility for a multitude of exhibits. Nothing reflects more clearly in so small a space the variety of human occupations or more comprehensively the broad scope of the great exposition which the people of St. Louis are preparing for next year. A place is provided for every conceivable product worthy of exhibition, and all nations of the world have been invited to take part. Acceptances have been received from many. The work of construction is progressing earnestly. The buildings will have an aggregate floor space of 200 acres and the grounds a total area of 1,000 acres. The money now available aggregates \$15,000,000, besides \$1,000,000 appropriated by the State of Missouri and various liberal sums from other States. The Classification and the Rules and Regulations of the Exposition will be mailed free on application to the Director of Exhibits, World's Fair, St. Louis.

PRICES NOT RAISED

The extreme cold weather has not thus far affected the price of provisions in St. Louis. Dealers at Union Market say the packing houses are so well supplied that it would take a month of blizzard to raise the prices of beef, poultry and vegetables.

WANTED

Provision salesman for the Atlantic States trade by a large Eastern house. Address, Provisions, care The National Provisioner.

SCALE FOR SALE.

A Stimpson Computing Scale; new and in perfect condition. Cheap for cash. Address "SCALE," care National Provisioner, New York.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

Weekly Review

TALLOW.—The trade point to the stocks in Europe, which are of a remarkably small order, as exhibited in our previous review; then again to the much less than the ordinary holdings over this country by reason of the enormous home consumption for a long period until, say within a fortnight; and say that with the statistical conditions there is no reason why tallow should not have a firm line of values, and that if lard should ultimately reach a higher basis by which demands for tallow from the compound makers may improve, that the beef fat ought to rule even more in the seller's favor. That line of argument is undoubtedly reasonable, but we think that the merits of the statistical position may lose force in the event of speculative conditions for hog fats which may further upset the prices of lard. While the lard position is at present problematical, yet there is a suspicion that with better weather conditions to permit a freer marketing of hogs and corn that speculators may once more arrange themselves on the bear side of the products. In a development of that order the consumption of tallow for compound use would fall off, and the stocks of it, which have been gaining a little within a fortnight, would be larger for use of soap and candle makers. It would of course, in any contingency, take some time to make a burdensome accumulation of tallow; meanwhile the product would not feel the full force of a possible adverse course of the lard market, but pretensions would be in a degree abated. At the present writing, however, the tallow markets over the country are undoubtedly steadier than a week ago, as lard had gained a little in price early in the week on the shortened receipts of hogs. The local soap buyers take enough city made to keep its supplies well sold up, and the eastern markets generally have been able to sell their productions of nice goods at prices well up to a firm basis. But there is no especial vitality to trading over the west, and it is clear that the large compound and soap makers there are not assured that conditions for associated fats are more than temporarily better. In fact at the large consuming centres the markets may be called waiting ones, with a belief there that the next two or three days will give clearer ideas of the future lard market than possible at present, as the feeling is that the weather by that time will permit a better exhibition of the hog supply ready for market.

The English advices are certainly dispiriting; of course there has been no prospect for a long time of English demand, but with reports thence of falling markets an influence is exercised. The London sale on Wednesday showed an offering of 1,750 casks and less than one-quarter sold, while the mutton grade was one shilling lower, and the beef grade 6d and 9d down.

In New York a soap buyer took 100 hhds. city early in the week at 6 1-8, at which the market now stands nominal. City in tiers is offered at 6 3-8. City edible is quoted at 7 3-8, at which a small lot was offered.

Country made is not in supply beyond ordinary wants of the soapmakers; its prices are quite steady; sales for the week of 375,000 pounds at 5 7-8 to 6 1-2 as to quality. The Chicago market has sold above 1,800 tiers this week, it has realized 6 3-4 for prime packers, and quotes No. 1 renderers at 5.1-4, nominal, and edible grade at 7 1-2 asked.

On Thursday, in New York, city hhds. 6 1-8c., at which weekly contract deliveries of 200 hhds. will probably be made. Sales of 300 tes. city at 6 3-8c.

OLEO STEARINE.—The position is somewhat discouraging. The attitude of the lard market has temporarily shortened demands for the compounds; therefore the consumption of the stearine has fallen off largely, and its buyers are scarce. Meanwhile the pressers are adding to their holdings of stearine, and in instances are seeking a market for it with the result of lower prices. Until there is more stability to the lard position everything in the way of fats will fail to materialize to better conditions. The large consumers for the most part are carrying accumulations of stearine sufficient for indifference over fresh trading visitors, and the position is additionally against sellers whenever they make efforts to unload. Sales in New York of 160,000 pounds city at 10, and 60,000 pounds out of town at 10. Chicago keeps a "pegged" price, but one price there means as much another just now; it has no demand. Later—Chicago offers to sell at a decline to 10 1-2. Later—Sales of 50,000 lbs. city, in New York, at 10c.; further sellers at 10c.

LARD STEARINE.—Is better sustained in value than some other fats, because pressings are not large and consumptive demands are somewhat better. About 10 1-4 quoted.

GREASE.—Some confidence prevails in the selling interests because of a belief in the statistical positions of tallow and grease; at the same time buyers feel that if the lard market should become upset again the influence would be against all fat. "A" white quoted at 7; "B" white at 6 1-4 to 6 1-2; yellow, 5 1-4 to 5 1-2. At Chicago "A" white is held at 6 3-4, "B" white at 5 3-4, house at 5 3-8, and yellow had sales at 5 1-4.

GREASE STEARINE.—Supplies on offer are moderate, and the few sales are at strong

prices; yellow at 5 3-4, although held up to 6; white will bring 6 1-2, and to 6 3-4 asked. Sales of 150,000 pounds yellow at 5 3-4.

CORN OIL.—Consumption in Europe is enlarging, while the production in this country is not up to the average volume by reason of the cost of corn; therefore a strong market. Quoted at 5 7-8 to 6 for car lots to 6 1-8 to 6 1-4 for jobbing quantities.

LARD OIL.—Hard to sell even in a jobbing way on account of the difference of opinion over the outcome of the lard market, about 77 quoted.

	Feb. 1, 1902.	Jan. 1, 1902.
Bacon, boxes.....	25,500	23,600
Hams, boxes.....	4,700	6,200
Shoulders, boxes.....	4,100	1,800
Cheese, boxes.....	94,400	100,800
Butter, cwt.....	5,600	5,800
Lard, tcs.....	6,000	4,100
Lard, other kinds, tons...	570	520

SOAP MAKERS ASSOCIATION

Nineteen soap makers, representing the larger manufacturers of the country, at a meeting at Pittsburg organized the National Soap Makers' Association, for the purpose of maintaining prices.

Indiscriminate competition and the rapidly growing tendency of dealers to make toilet soaps merely a drawing card for their business, or a side line has resulted in selling such soaps below cost.

The desire of dealers to sell so low as to make it an attraction to customers and also to meet the competition of others caused them to demand it of the wholesalers or manufacturers at an abnormally low price. Thus there was no real bottom to the business.

In the future more stable prices are expected for better grades of toilet soaps.

Officers were elected as follows: Charles H. Geilfus, Cincinnati, president; Frank Bushnell, New York, secretary and treasurer; executive committee, President Geilfus, Louis Walke, St. Louis; A. D. Dobson, Chicago; W. M. Woolwine, Nashville, Tenn., and L. L. Eabenson, Philadelphia.

EXCHANGE AT FORT WORTH

Preparations have been begun at the Fort Worth stock yards for the formation of a Live Stock Exchange, the purpose of which is to control the handling and sale of all sorts of live stock on this market, the same as live stock is handled on the great markets of the North. This movement cannot fail to be of the greatest benefit to the live stock trade of Fort Worth, as it will tend to solidify business.

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COTTONSEED OIL

Weekly Review

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mills' Superintendents' Associations of the United States

Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank, cars, which are the prices at the mills.

Slightly Feverish Conditions—Rather Better Prices Made. Nevertheless an Unstable Look to Affairs, and the Close Unsettled

It has been a very sensitive market to the lard influence; sellers became indifferent as the hog fat slightly advanced, while they made early in the week slightly better prices than possible in the previous week. Just how much the lard strength was due to temporary influences was not clear. There was an impression that any improved prices for lard and corn this week, particularly for the former, were occasioned more by the severe weather at the west which had in part hindered movements forward of interior supplies, as well as from a disinclination of some farmers to accept the lately reduced prices of corn and swine. There was certainly no reason in any exhibition of speculative animation for the higher prices of lard. Statistical conditions, as well, were more against selling interests for the hog fat, as stocks of it had gained in a fair degree through last month over the west, and the world's visible supply of the lard was greater February 1 by 13,000 tierces than on January 1. The only reason that we could see for rather better prices for the lard early in the week by which some folks were having stimulated views, in addition to the temporarily smaller receipts of hogs, was in the deduction that as the "long" holdings of lard had been taken in and were more freely in the hands of the leading speculators that they would work the market upward a little for profits, and particularly as they would feel that it would be very hard to make a "short" interest among the countrymen this year on account of the short corn crop and the consequent bullish temper of these outside investors. Nevertheless we were suspicious that the lard strength was not likely to last long, or at any rate that it would be more clearly determined in the course of a few days when the condition of the roads west permit an ordinary movement of hogs forward, and that in the event

of these hog supplies showing up in full volume, and which seemed probable that the packers and leading interests at the west would be most concerned over the lower prices for them and their products. A poor feature is in the prostrated cash demands for lard, indeed for all hog products and associated fats by reason of the recent unstable look to affairs. It must be considered also that the consumption of the compound products which use cotton oil in their make, has been abated considerably latterly by the course of the lard market, that the compound makers and soap-makers are drawing upon their accumulations of cotton oil less freely than in a long while previously, and that further demands from those sources upon the open markets for cotton oil are in that degree modified, or are postponed. The tallow markets of this country, while perhaps a little steadier this week by reason of the strength in lard yet have some dissipating features in reports from England of a decline there in its value of 9d. 1 shilling, and the fact that as the compound makers are now using less of the tallow than in the event of a continued erratic lard market, in the effect upon consumption of it by the compound makers, that the beef fat will further accumulate and modify somewhat the long talked of effect of short supplies of tallow. Indeed we regard the cotton oil position, despite the enhanced firmness for it at times this week, as wholly problematical, and to depend more upon the developments of the lard market for the next few days.

There is no question but that there has been a little more interest by some foreign markets over cotton oil this week. Northern Europe has advanced its bids here over nice grades of the oil; it has wanted material for the make of substitutes for pure lard; it had bid 40 for prime yellow upon the New York market this week, and has taken some lots of choice yellow at 44. Of course if the oil is wanted for the make of compounds by European sources, England cannot supply the necessity, and it is likely to prove of fair volume to this country. But the demands for prime oils from Rotterdam and Germany have been expected, and indeed are likely to be of most significance of any trading from Europe this year; yet any possible requirements of these prime oils from the sources indicated through the remainder of the season would leave a large shortage of general export demands as compared with ordinary years; no one has hopes that the outward movement as a whole this year will be anywhere near the

volume of the previous year. England can put her off grades of cotton oil down upon the other foreign markets at two to three cents per gallon less money than possible for supplies from this country; but the promptness with which the supplies are taken from England and the fact that England has been able to advance its prices for the cotton oil this week 3d, would show that there is more anxiety to buy the cotton oil by the soapmaking interests in Europe than appeared probable a little while since and that Marseilles and some other directions abroad have not yet as much Arichides and Sesame oils to fall back upon as was claimed they had two or three weeks since. Indeed peanut oil has been advancing in price latterly in the largest European consuming centres, although its value still offers inducements to use it rather than cotton oil; the abated supply of the peanut oil is most considered. There is no improvement in the demand for cotton oil here as yet from the olive oil countries; trading thence would probably come along in the event of the markets settling a little.

New York has been a cypher in handling the cotton oil as yet this year with export markets, although a fair quantity of it has passed through here on direct sales from the mills, but it looks as if this port would be of more consequence in handling the productions as the season advances, because more of the oil must necessarily find seaboard markets on the diminished wants of it by the western people who had been buying steadily most of the productions up to recently, and are now largely supplied ahead. The general exports of the oil are in sharp contrast with those of last year up to this time, and their lighter volume is likely to be more emphasized through this month, in which the prospects of a very moderate movement are implied by the current demands, while last year at this time a good deal of the oil was going out on contracts made ahead.

The mills are beginning to make more important accumulations of the cotton oil, as demands to them from the western consumers have subsided; no source has as yet large holdings outside of the leading companies, but we still believe that the oil before the spring months are advanced must have much more of an export movement than seems at present possible to prevent burdensome accumulations of it. In other words that it would not be possible to have a home consumption of cotton oil of volume to make the markets independent of an export trading larger than seems attainable at near current prices. It would seem as though a sufficient export business could not be done except at materially lower prices.

The mills were more confident over prices of crude early in the week, and advanced

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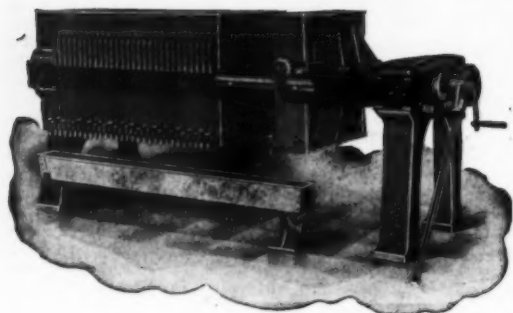
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their prices a little, but later eased up a little in their views as the lard market was beginning to react, while they found demand for supplies of the oil of a very reserved order.

The oil cake at the South has ranged lower, and at the decline the shippers were freer buyers. Sales in New Orleans at \$26.25.

It may be said that the demand upon the New York market this week, outside of the light export interest referred to, has been essentially in the interest of some folks South, who have rather more bullish ideas over the future of the market than most other traders, and who have been disposed to speculate a little in the product.

The markets through the week have ranged as follows: On Monday in New York, prime

yellow sold at 41 for spot, for 600 barrels; there was then 41 bid for either February or March, and 41 1-2 asked; 41 1-4 bid for April, and 41 1-2 asked, and 41 1-2 bid for May, and 42 asked. Crude in tanks sold in Texas at 33 for 10 tanks; the Southeast sold a few tanks at 33 1-2 to 34, and wanted more generally at least 34. Memphis sold crude in tanks at 35.

On Tuesday there was a small advance in New York, with 400 barrels prime yellow sold for February delivery on 41 1-2, 750 barrels do, March delivery at 41 1-2, and further bid, with April and May deliveries held at 42 to 42 1-2, and 41 1-2 bid. Crude in tanks was held generally over the Southeast at 34 to 35, and had 33 1-2 to 34 bid. Indeed 10 tanks in Alabama and Georgia sold at 35, and 35 bid in the valley.

On Wednesday the market opened with some firm views over prices upset; where there had been some disposition to speculative in cotton oil, in part by the South, a weakened lard market quieted that sentiment, and rather gave the impression that the turn about to lower prices for the hog fat had begun; there were rather freer sellers of the oil over the South, and attempts in New York to get bids showed marked indifference among buyers and sellers at 1-2 decline from the day before; thus prime yellow in New York for February

and March deliveries was offered at 40 7-8 to 41 in lots of 100 barrels, and 40 1-2 bid, and May delivery was offered at 41 1-2 to 42. Winter yellow was quoted here at 46 to 47, and white at 44 to 45. Crude in tanks at the mills had been sold in Memphis at 35, and in the Southeast there were some small lots on offer at 34.

On Thursday there was a little jump in the lard market, as the local crowd in it were caught "short," and were squeezed 7 to 10 points. The oil market, therefore, became a little firmer, in that there were few sellers; but demands continued slack. In New York prime yellow would have been hard to buy under 41 1-2c., and 41c. was bid. At the mills there were sellers here and there of crude in tanks at the Southeast at 34c.; reports of the Southwest soap people taking larger lots in the Valley at 34 1-2c.; Alabama sold at 34 1-2c., and a few tanks in South Carolina sold at 34 1-2c. In all there were probably 30 to 40 tanks taken.

The Burt Mfg. Co., of Akron, Ohio, report busy times with their London agency, having made an important shipment of Cross Oil Filters and Burt Exhaust Heads there last month. These are two American devices which will do their share to help the British manufacturer solve his present problem of lessening cost of production, as both have money saving as the prime advantage.

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COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

Most of the refiners are sellers of oil at 42c New York and 41c New Orleans, and speculators are mostly all buyers at 40c, backed by the exporters who are bidding about 39 1-2c. It is a very quiet and narrow market and prices have been fluctuating only between 40 1-2c and 41 1-2c during the week. The sentiment some days has been in favor of higher prices and 41 to 41 1-2c has been paid, but other days there has been less disposition to buy and 40 to 40 1-2c has been the best bid obtainable. It is simply a waiting game; it is a question of who can hold out the longer. The refineries and mills are still pretty well sold up and there is no pressure to sell oil on their part. The consumers are also rather independent at present as trade is very slack. It looks, however, to us as if the enormous consumption of cottonseed oil in this country which has been talked about so much lately is not as brisk as before and we think that whatever may be the future of the lard market, we will have to export at least 400,000 barrels. We hardly think that this country can absorb all the cottonseed oil produced and therefore the export demand from now on will have more to do with the price of oil than the lard market, which has so far been the key to the oil situation. In the meantime almost no oil is shipping to Europe, either on old or new contracts and oil is accumulating in this country.

Exports so far have been 95,000 bbls. less than last year. Arrivals of cottonseed oil in New York have been as follows:

Sept., 13,618; October, 23,450; November, 26,863; December, 38,881; January, 44,178, making a total of 146,990 against exports of 135,350.

We quote to-day as follows:

P. S. Y. C. Oil, Mar 40 1/2c bid, 41 1/4c asked.
P. S. Y. C. Oil, Apr. 40 1/2c bid, 41 1/2c asked.
P. S. Y. C. Oil, May 40 3/4c bid, 41 1/2c asked.
Off S. Y. C. Oil, ... 39 1/2c bid, 43 1/2c asked.
P. S. W. C. Oil, ... 42 1/2c bid, 43 1/2c asked.
P. W. Y. C. Oil, ... 44 1/2c.
Hull quotation of C. S. Oil 23-3.

Lard closed yesterday at 9.47 in Chicago for May showing no change during the week.

Tallow is strong at 6 1-8c in hogsheds.

Corn Oil is strong at 5.80.

New Orleans market is quiet at 40c for prime and 39c for off-oil.

COTTONSEED NOTES

The Southern Cotton Oil Co. will erect a mill at Greensboro, N. C.

The Carroll Oil & Ice Co., Lake Providence, La., will erect an oil mill.

The Hugo Cotton Oil & Gin Co., Hugo, I. T., capital \$75,000, has been incorporated.

NATIONAL EXCHANGE RESOLUTIONS

The National Live Stock Exchange has sent the following resolutions to Speaker Henderson, of the House of Representatives: "Be it resolved, by the National Live Stock Exchange, That it favors the enactment of Federal laws providing for the selling of butterine on its merits, under strict governmental regulations, without prohibitive tax-

tion or such other restrictions as will deprive the laboring man of a cheap, nutritious, healthful article of food.

"Resolved, That we protest against the enactment of any class legislation directed against the coloring, the manufacture or the sale of this article of commerce."

COTTONSEED SUIT

The jury in the case of D. M. Trammel vs. the Houston Cotton Oil Company, at Waco, Tex., gave a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for \$2,100. The cause at issue was the contract to deliver cottonseed which the plaintiff alleged was in the terms of agreement.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES

Sixty-one certificates of membership will be offered at public sale by the Exchange, Feb. 11.

Memberships have varying values; sales of several at \$250, \$275 and \$310.

Proposed for membership: Harold Sheldon, (broker); Colgate Fales, (grain); Benjamin F. Hamlin, (cigars).

New members: Ernst Weiner, Wm. M. Riddle, Arthur Koenig.

Visitors: D. B. Curse, John H. Wrem, Chicago; E. M. Fairchild, Minneapolis; J. W. Richmond, San Domingo; Ernest Keller, Antwerp; R. P. Woodworth, Minneapolis; Charles Stoddart, New Orleans; E. L. Had-don Petrie, Liverpool; F. W. Thompson, Montreal.

ASPEGREN & CO.,

Produce Exchange,

NEW YORK,

Commission Merchants.

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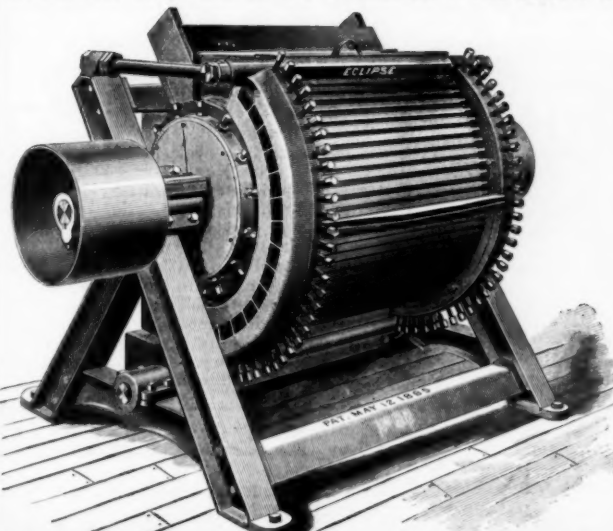
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ATLANTA, GEORGIA. U. S. A.

Local Oil Mills and Ginneries Combined

ECLIPSE COTTON SEED HULLER with RING OILER BOXES



We make:

Cotton Seed Linters
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CARVER COTTON GIN CO., EAST BRIDGEWATER, MASS. U.S.A.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT

REPORTED IT TO THE MAYOR

At the request of the Health Department The National Provisioner sent the long list of butchers it interviewed on the Sunday closing question, and its big petition signed by the ladies buying meats in the markets, to Commissioner Lederle. The following is the Department's letter returning the petition:

Editor The National Provisioner:

I delivered to your office boy the package of petitions you kindly loaned to us. Commissioner Lederle asks me to thank you for your attention to this matter, and to say that the information gleaned from your communication was submitted to the Mayor at one of the cabinet meetings recently.

Very truly yours,

R. C. W. WADSWORTH,
Secretary to the President.

SUNDAY CLOSING HEARING MONDAY

Wednesday, 12th, Lincoln's Birthday, has been set for the hearing on the Adler Sunday Opening Bill at Albany. The fight will then be on and the butchers and benchmen must make their showing then. If a poor fight is put up the present law may be repealed or virtually killed. Do not forget Wednesday, Feb. 12, at Albany. It is a holiday, but the fight then means more or fewer Sunday holidays for butchers and butcher assistants in New York State.

AN ACT TO PREVENT MISREPRESENTATION

The following bill to prevent misrepresentation in the sale of merchandise in Massachusetts has been introduced in the Legislature of that State:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Section 1. Any person, firm or association of persons, or any employee thereof, who, in a newspaper, circular or other publication published in this State, knowingly makes or disseminates any statement or assertion of fact concerning the quantity, quality, the value, the method of production or manufacture, or the fixing of the price of his or their merchandise, or the manner or source of purchase of such merchandise, or the possession of rewards, prizes or distinctions conferred on account of such merchandise or the motive or purpose of a sale, intended to give the appearance of an offer advantageous to the purchaser which is untrue or calculated to mislead, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 2. Any person, firm or association of persons, or any employee thereof, who violates any provision of this act shall be liable to a fine of not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars for each offence.

Section 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

The above bill was introduced on January 23, and is known on the calendar as House Bill No. 299. The retailers of the State are back of it, and the provision people are urging its passage.

The New York Board of Health reports the amount of meat seizures for week ending Wednesday, February 5, 1902: Beef, 10,090 lbs.; veal, 4,882 lbs.; mutton, 1,450 lbs.; lamb, 360 lbs.; poultry, 4,200 lbs.; pork, 1,903 lbs. Total, 22,885 lbs.

WHY THINGS ARE HIGH

Cattle prices during January were the highest recorded for any January since 1880—twenty-two years—and the receipts were the largest at Chicago since 1893; the top car-load fetched \$7.75. The top for small lots was \$7.85 for three steers. Though the run of hogs has been heavy the hogs themselves have been light, but prices for hogs for last January have not been topped—with the exception of one year—since 1883.

The above facts, resting on a general high price for live stock during 1901, will somewhat explain the prevailing high market for carcass meats and provisions.

NEW MEAT AND SLAUGHTER HOUSE REGULATIONS

The District of Columbia Commissioners have passed the following amendments—which have been promulgated—to the local health regulations of the District:

Section 9 provides as follows: "No person shall sell or offer for sale in the District of Columbia any sheep or lamb slaughtered for food, until the pelf, head and feet thereof shall have been removed; any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punishable by a fine of not less than \$1 nor more than \$25 for each and every such offence."

The section relating to sewerage disposal is amended in the following from the Commissioners:

"Section 11½. No person shall place any refuse matter or permit any such matter to be placed in any water closet, bath tub, washstand, sink, cesspool, downspout or other fixture in the District of Columbia connected with any public sewer or with any sewage disposal field, when such connection is obstructed or defective and permits the escape of such refuse material elsewhere than into the public sewer and such disposal field; any person violating the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars for each and every such offence."

There are other minor amendments included in Mayor Sylvester's notice to the Washington police.

THE NEW BUTCHERS' ORGANIZATION

The Protective Butcher Workmen's Union was organized last week, and the first meeting was held on Monday at 340 West 39th street. The membership now numbers 75. The purpose of this organization is to secure shorter hours and better pay for the employees in the retail meat markets. It is to become affiliated with the international labor body. The officers are: President, Wm. C. Wellman; vice-president, Fred Kern; treasurer, Fred Reesh; recording secretary, Charles Holst; financial secretary, Aug. Klein; corresponding secretary, Ed. Masterson; sergeant-at-arms, Julius Epstein.

President Wellman presided. In his speech to the members he said: "I deem it my duty to call the attention of all affiliated locals to the conditions and warn them, as far as possible, to avoid all troubles with our employers, and to show by our attitude at this time that the A. M. C. and B. W. of N. A. is a conservative body, not organized to create differences, but to avoid them, and that when they do arise to effect an honorable settlement through arbitration instead of the old method of strike and boycott. I believe that better conditions, better wages, shorter hours can be secured by the Butcher Workmen in the near future if we only use due precaution at this time, and to devote every energy to the upbuilding of the organization by increasing our membership."

"I believe that the above advice was necessary in view of the fact that some of our younger locals had very pronounced ideas that an immediate strike was necessary to obtain better conditions. The average employer will generally listen to a request from his employees, whereas if they make a peremptory demand he is likely to 'fly off the handle,' and refuse to deal with them at all. Employees should, in all fairness, act courteously, and not lay themselves open to the charge of being bulldozers. Our organization, to become a greater power for good to its members, must act carefully and conservatively, and show the employers that the union is a business institution and deserving their respect."

"We cannot afford to allow our organization to be used in order that an individual or individuals may try to 'get even' with an employer or employers, as our union is organized for protective and beneficial purposes, and not for taking part in controversies purely of personal nature."

The president of the union went to Newark, N. J., this week to organize a branch of the body in that city.

BILL NYE AS A DAIRYMAN

When I was young and used to roam around the country gathering watermelons in the light of the moon, I used to think I could milk anybody's cow, but I don't think so now. I do not milk the cow unless the sign is right, and it hasn't been right for a good many years. The last cow I tried to milk was a common cow, born in obscurity, kind of self made cow. I remember her brow was low, but she wore her tail high and she was haughty, oh, so haughty.

I made a commonplace remark to her; one that is used in the very best society; one that need not give offense. I said: "So"—and she "Soed." Then I told her to "Hist"—and she "Histied." But I thought she overdid it. She put too much expression in it.

Just then I heard something crash through the window of the barn and fall with a dull, sickening thud, on the outside.

The neighbors came to see what it was that caused the noise. They found that I had done it in getting through the window.

I asked the neighbors if the barn was still standing. They said it was. Then I asked them if the cow was injured much. They said she seemed quite robust. Then I requested them to go in and calm the cow a little, and see if they could get my plug hat off her horns.

I am buying all my milk now of a milkman. I select a gentle milkman who will not kick, and feel as though I can trust him. Then, if he feels that he can trust me, it's all right. —Bill Nye.

A. LESTER HEYER,

CURER, SMOKER
AND PACKER

High Grade Hog and Beef Products, Mild Cured Ox Tongues, Breakfast Bacon, Hams, etc.

LARD REFINER

318 and 320 EAST 39th STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

No Connection With Any Other House

GREATER NEW YORK ITEMS

Joseph Kern, of 3809 Third avenue, a meat dealer in 1896, has filed his petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, \$1,485. No assets.

A nasty little fire did \$400 worth of damages to Ed. A. Fitter's place, at 21 Wallabout Market, Brooklyn, Monday, at 3 p. m., before the firemen could squirt it out.

A fire which broke out in Louis Schoeffer's meat market at 180 Orchard street, early Tuesday morning, scared forty families and did about \$2,000 worth of damage.

"M. Zimmermann (Incorporated), New York City," is the new company just registered at Albany, N. Y. Its capital is \$180,000. Purpose: to deal in cattle and meats.

Eugene Weiblen, of 2456 Second avenue, has opened a handsome new market on Seventh avenue and 142d street. Mr. Weiblen is a good fellow, and he deserves all kinds of good luck.

Thomas J. White, the butcher at 222 Sands street, Brooklyn, lost \$600 and a large Bologna sausage because his fiancée trusted a stranger too much while T. J. W. was temporarily sick last Saturday at the closing hour.

The Far Rockaway Fire Department got a hurry call from Lawrence, L. I., Monday morning saying that a butcher shop and about \$30,000 worth of other property was being destroyed by a conflagration near the Long Island Railroad Station in the latter town.

A daring swimming instructor forged a lawyer's name to a \$25 check, and then got his butcher, Nathan Blum, of 1587 Madison avenue, to cash it. The "master" says "tain't so." The others say "your're another." Magistrate Crane held him. A messenger boy took the note and check and fetched the money.

Charles Polinski, a butcher like his name calls for, was fined last week for keeping his market at 183 Twelfth street, Jersey City, open after 10 a. m. on Sunday. Under the law in New Jersey, if a fine is not paid it must be collected by civil process. So Judge Hoos let Polinski's refusal to pay lie over a day or so.

A. Dietzel, of 134th street and Brown place, opened a handsome market at the above address last August. He is doing so well that he is more than satisfied with results. After thirteen years' experience in the retail meat business Mr. Dietzel (who has the appearance of a Heidelberg student) understands his trade thoroughly.

R. Greenbaum, of 462 Willis avenue, has a handsome art gallery in his market. The pictures represent the different epochs in the life of a prime steer, from the green fields to the table of the consumer. These pictures are done in oil, and Miss Ethel Mendorff has entire charge of them, it being her duty to look them in the safe every evening.

Carl Wannagat, 109 W. 53d street, is one of the bright young men of the retail trade. Mr. Wannagat moved from 517 First avenue, a neighborhood where cheap meat is in demand, to one of the best neighborhoods in New York, and to his credit be it said he felt at home at once. He is now cutting the best meat he can buy, and he knows how to buy it.

The big annual ball of Branch S. Benchmen's Association of New York City, came off at the New Harlem Casino, 124th street and 7th avenue Monday night. It was a pleasant event and shows that Branch S is both strong and popular in trade and public favor. The jolly crowd carried their pleasures far into the night and every one seemed sorry to go even when it had to be done. The Provisioner's representative detailed for the event was ill so he could not attend.

TO REVOKE NEW YORK CITY MARKET LICENSES

Senator Cocks on Friday night of last week introduced a bill in the Legislature at Albany in regard to licenses in city markets. It provides that the Controller may revoke the license of any person having a stand in Wallabout Market, Brooklyn or Gansevoort Mar-

ket, Manhattan, unless such person furnishes evidence that he is a farmer.

Louis Heim as a Restaurateur

Louis Heim, who kept the Columbia restaurant, at 48 East 14th street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of \$42,169 and assets \$600 in cash and a sixth interest in the estate of Jacob Heim, value unknown. Mr. Heim was also in the meat business for eighteen years on Hudson street. He bought the effects of the restaurant about two years ago, and carried it on until recently, but the place did not pay, and he owes \$4,200 for rent there to Egerton L. Winthrop and others. Among the other creditors are the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, \$8,000 for meat; Swift & Company, successors to the Gansevoort Beef Company, \$1,141 for meat.

This Thing Prevents Swearing

Selling meat is one science. Running accounts and bills together without sticking your fingers, without pain and "cussing," is another science. Both are parts of the meat business, and the Hotchkisses do them like artists.

While George Hotchkiss is piloting his big meat and provision lines "to the Queen's taste," his son, under the firm name of the E. H. Hotchkiss Company, Norwalk, Conn., is manufacturing an inexpensive but an indispensable "Automatic Paper Fastener," which should be on every desk where any bills or other official or account papers are to be pinned or held together. It is hard to describe the small, handy appliance. Go and get one. You will find it always ready, absolutely certain and an office pleasure and convenience. There is a self-feeder. You just put the papers to be fastened together on the little block, bang! down goes the little stamp and it's all over. The staples or clasps are cheap as country dirt; beats pins, saves time and trouble and promotes a sweet spirit within you. If you will write the E. H. Hotchkiss Company, Norwalk, Conn., about their "No. 1 Automatic Paper Fastener" a man will call on you, or you will be told how to get one. Or you can drop in on George Hotchkiss & Co., corner 13th street and 10th avenue. A few of the handy little desk companions will always be found there.

BLOOMINGDALE GUARD'S BALL

The big annual Masque and Civic Ball and Entertainment of the Bloomingdale Germania Butcher Guard No. 1 was successfully pulled off Thursday night, Jan 30, at Terrace Garden, 58th street and Third avenue. The pop-

ularity of this important trade social event is due to the real good programme which the members get up each year, and to the exceeding popularity of the officers and members of the Guard itself. Captain Otto Geiss, who has led the organization through so many years of success is justly esteemed by his comrades and to his ceaseless energy and attention to small as well as big details is due much of the praise of the string of thirty-three annual successes which the Germania Bloomingdale Guard has scored.

The event of last week was an exception to the rest in that it exceeded them in merit, attendance and fun. No one could help enjoying himself. That is the sort of feeling which is left to warm up the next event.

The attendance was larger than had been expected and the affair moved off without a hitch. Every one just turned loose in a proper way and had a good time. There were benchmen and boss butchers and representatives in the wholesale trade present. Among the representatives of the big houses were noticed: Louis Levin from Swift & Company's 59th Street Abattoir; Manager Abe Newberger, of Armour & Co.'s Manhattan Market branch; Abe Moses, manager of the Armour Packing Company's Manhattan Market branch; Wm. Stoelzing, of the G. H. Hammond Company; Messrs. Kurtz and Metz, the small stockmen at 40th street and 11th avenue; Dave Shannon, the big Small Stock Abattoir man of West 40th street, and others.

The Guard also had as guests the captains and members of the other guards in the Greater City. The following commanders were noticed: Capt. Koch, Independent Butcher Guard; Capt. May, and ex-Capt. Heidt, Germania Butcher Guard of Brooklyn and Capt. Henry Wolf, East River Butcher Guard. Most of the wholesalers, retailers and captains were accompanied by their wives, and they all enjoyed themselves to the limit.

Some one, speaking of the Bloomingdale Guard, said: "They draw a big and a decent crowd." This last event seemed to have been bigger and better in many respects. Nothing was left undone to add to its interest and pleasure. The officers of the guard are: Otto Geiss, captain; Peter Clemens, vice president; Charles Henkel, recording secretary; Philip Lenz, financial secretary; Henry Schmitt, treasurer; Herman Martin, sergeant-at-arms.

Floor Committee—Charles Willi, Charles Henkel, Philip Lenz, W. Breidenbach, John Schmitt, Peter Clemenz, J. Jaekel, Charles Ebel.

Reception Committee—Henry Schmitt, chairman; Louis Schmitt, Chs. Feldman, S. Dorfmueller, J. Henkel, William Delmage, John Schimmel, Her. Ludwig, John Guckenberger, Fr. Martus.

Press Committee—William Delmage, chairman; Henry Schmitt, Peter Clemenz, Charles Henkel.



\$1000⁰⁰ IN GOLD

\$1,000.00

in Gold Will Be Paid by Us to Any Person Who Will Prove FREEZE-EM is not the Best Known Preservative for Pork Sausage and Chopped Beef.

IF YOU MAKE YOUR OWN PORK SAUSAGE

and have never used FREEZE-EM in it, write us at once for LARGE FREE SAMPLE BOTTLE.

By the use of FREEZE-EM, Pork Sausage and Hamburger Steak retain their Perfectly Fresh Appearance and they can be exposed on a counter for a Long Time, without being affected by the changes of the weather. Roasts, Loins, and All Cuts of Meat can be kept Fresh and Wholesome in any climate. FREEZE-EM can be used with Surprising and Pleasing Results in the Washing of Poultry and Meats that have become Slightly Tinted. Butchers who have tried FREEZE-EM say that it saves them **TEN TIMES ITS COST.**

Do not neglect to write us, **TO-DAY**, for LARGE SAMPLE BOTTLE, with FULL INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE, FREE, ALL CHARGES PREPAID.

B. HELLER & CO., Mfg. Chemists, 249 S. Jefferson St. CHICAGO, U.S.A.

In purchasing FREEZE-EM from jobbers Beware of Fraudulent and Worthless Imitations.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

The bologna factory at Cleona, Pa., will be run this spring by Benjamin and John Kreider.

Sam L. Leisey, the Myerstown butcher, got a verdict for \$1,036 against his neighbor for slander the other day.

Charles Gannon has bought property at 617 Cumberland street, Lebanon, Pa., and will move his market there from 611 of the same street.

Michael Mullens is the new superintendent of the New Orleans, La., slaughterhouse company.

John C. Hall, cashier of a big branch packinghouse at Anaconda, Mont., has been arrested for the alleged embezzling of \$3,500.

Ed. Cummings, of Westernville, N. Y., who sold his market to George W. Spink, has bought a place in Rome, N. Y., whither he will move.

The benchmen of Philadelphia, Pa., are agitating for shorter hours in the markets.

The butchers of Dixon, Cal., have commenced the closing of their markets all day Sundays.

Albert Green, of Bowling Green, Ky., is thinking of putting up a poultry dressing plant at Pekin, Ill.

The retail butchers and grocers of Detroit have endorsed the co-operative phone plan. The telephone question is bothering them.

A meat war is brewing up in northwestern Iowa. But there isn't much room to cut meat prices unless the viand be given away.

A small sausage industry has been established on Brook street, New London, Conn. It is a sausage factory.

Jacob Seichrist and Charles Folkheimer is the new butcher firm at 408 South George street, York, Pa.

Some mystery hangs about the death of Butcher John Ertle at Trenton, N. J. He was found burned, frozen and dead at Spring Lake Park Monday afternoon. A large butcher knife was found where he lay.

Butchers and Grocers Lock Horns

The butchers and grocers of Lockport, N. Y., are at odds. In the winter time most of the grocers carry a stock of fresh meat, and the butchers are asking the Council to place a \$15 license tax on all retailers of fresh meats. The trade fight is in this license proposition.

A Butchers' Abattoir

The butchers of Crawfordville Ind., have just completed their general slaughterhouse after plans approved by the City Health Board some time ago. It cost \$10,000.

Costly Hams and Bacons

The costly Limerick hams and bacon fetch 32c. to 35c. per pound. These high priced meats are made from fine hogs that are fed and tended with scrupulous care. The curing process is a secret. The result is shown in meats of such quality and flavor as to commend them most highly.

The choicest hams and bacon of the West Virginia razor-back hogs fetch as high as 50c. per pound. They have a sort of wild sweetness.

A Church Against Sunday Opening

The following wire to the New York Times, dated Albany, N. Y., Jan. 14, explains itself:

The first of the petitions against Sunday opening of saloons was presented to the Senate this morning by Senator Higgins, chairman of the finance committee. It is from the First Methodist Church, of Salamanca, and is signed by the pastor, Rev. A. S. M. Hopkins, who declares that at a meeting of 150 parishioners the vote against Sunday opening was "almost unanimous." In an explanatory note he adds that "none voted for Sunday opening, but a few refrained from voting against it."

HOT HOUSE SPRING LAMB

This story is taken from the New York "Sun":
"Spring lamb is for sale now at \$1 a pound or thereabouts.

"We don't sell much of it," said a butcher. "We pay wholesale from \$14 to \$20 a carcass for it, and a carcass weighs from 15 to 20 lbs. That makes the cost to us almost \$1 a pound.

"Retail dealers do not like to handle much of it because we do not have much call for it, and the wholesale price being so high we are able to make only a few cents a pound on it. If by chance anything happens to what we have on hand the loss of one carcass knocks the profit off a considerable consignment.

"All spring lamb now in the market is known as hot house lamb. In the last dozen years sheep raisers have discovered a means of forcing their products just as the vegetable, fruit and flower growers have discovered how to give us strawberries, peaches, cherries and radishes and other delicacies in the midst of winter.

"The season for the hot house lambs is from about this time until the last of March. Before their introduction those who like good food and have the money to pay for what they want were satisfied to eat their first spring lamb about Easter time.

"How to raise hot house lambs was first discovered by raisers in New Jersey. They had a monopoly of the market for a while. Then the business was taken up by sheep raisers in Kentucky, Missouri and southern Kansas.

"Within the last two years several raisers on the eastern end of Long Island have started in, and I understand they have made money at it. But by far the greater amount of the lamb that comes into the market here comes from Kentucky.

"The natural mating time of the sheep in temperate climates is just after cold weather sets in. The lambs are then born in January and February. They are ready for market about Easter or a little before.

"But the Kentucky and Missouri raisers along in June and July pack up their breeding ewes and ship them north to Michigan and Canada to graze. The cold nights there hasten the mating, and the sheep are brought south about the 1st of December. Shortly after this the lambs are born.

"The sheep, when they are brought south, are kept in hot houses. These hot houses are usually long, rambling buildings with a southern exposure, having in most cases glass in the sides and roof.

"This glass permits the ewes and the lambs to get a good supply of solar heat on clear days. They are kept from the cold winds, and this helps fatten them.

"These buildings must be large, for you cannot confine sheep in a small enclosure or they will get restless. Did you ever notice how a flock of sheep ramble about when they are grazing? So in the hot houses the sheep must have plenty of room.

"The Kentucky raisers have also an interesting way of getting good food for the ewes. Wherever possible they have small streams on their places. These streams are banked up so that the water will overflow the grazing land.

"After the water has covered the land for a day or two it is run off, and then soon after the young grass springs up fresh, green and tender just in spring time. This grass is then cut and fed to the ewes. They are not permitted to graze on it or they would overeat themselves.

"This grass gives the ewes rich milk, and it hastens the growth of the lambs. The lambs are most suitable for market when they are three months old, though some raisers send them when they are a week or two younger."

Why Cattle Become Deaf

Here is one of the problems of the hour that was solved by a Pittsburg newspaper man at Chicago last week:

"Why is it that so many cattle are deaf?"

"Because they are fed so much corn in the ear."—National Livestock Reporter.

AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS

The market of Goeltz Bros., at Ashland, Wis., was badly damaged by fire a few days ago.

In a fire at Durant, I. T., the meat market of Proctor, Wann & Co. was damaged to the extent of \$1,500. Partially insured.

The Saginaw (Mich.) Butchers' Ice Company elected the following officers: President, C. W. Hanning; secretary-treasurer, J. I. Robinson; superintendent, Matthew Winkler. The officers constitute the board of directors.

The Terre Haute (Ind.) Butchers' Association is a prosperous organization. The new officers elected are: President, Gottlieb Raebber; vice-president, C. W. Kerr; secretary, John Ziegler; treasurer, Christopher Lutz; trustees, William Retz, Christopher Roesch and H. Mueller.

The Portsmouth (N. H.) Retail Butchers' Association last week discussed the proposition submitted to them of joining the Troy Fat-Melting Association on a business basis.

The Milford (Conn.) Retail Butchers have started their new schedule of closing early five nights in each week.

The Wheeling (W. Va.) Retail Butchers' Association had a pleasant time at the annual meeting and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, John Dunkle; vice president, Valentine Korn; secretary, William Bowers; treasurer, Arch Goodhue.

The Baltimore (Md.) Butchers' Hide and Tallow Association has elected the following officers for the next year: President, J. W. Kerr; vice president, A. Megary; treasurer, W. Wannenwetsch; directors, F. L. Knell, C. B. Cassidy, G. H. Long, John W. Lower, George Roeder and F. H. Knell.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Cincinnati, O., has elected the following officers for the year: President, Fred C. Schneider, Joseph Orth; vice president, Dan Cherdron, Gottlieb Erhardt; treasurer, Jacob Wendel, George Recker; secretary, James F. Stout; board of directors, Harry Moran, Leo Blum, Jr., Henry Hemsath, H. C. Bruens, Alvis Gander, Frank Fischer, John Miller, Edward Cors, Joseph Kattus, Paul Fleicker, M. Hoffmann, Jr., Jacob Hegner, John Brunner, Lou Reinert, John Fussner, John Schaefer, Ben Schoenfeld, Max Walther, C. Uffelman, Chris Schwindt, Frank Pfaff, Theodore Thesken, John Creppel, William Deiner; sergeant-at-arms, John Tielking, William Adelman; outside guard, H. Dorenkemper, John Duerner; inside guard, Louis Klare, John Schueler.

The Detroit (Mich.) Butchers' and Drovers' Association has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Alois Karle; vice president, Herman Rhode; secretary, John Guzman; treasurer, Chris Hertlich.

The following are the newly elected directors and officers of the Cincinnati (O.) Butcher's Hide Association: Directors—Michael Settelmayr, Fred Rehm, Fred W. Strebel, Gottlieb Erhardt, Chas. Bare, Sr., Christ. Haehnle, Jacob Seibel, Ernst Freund, Joseph Orth, Peter Node, Henry Meyer, George Gabelmann and William L. Ohlhauser. At a subsequent meeting the board organized by electing Charles Bare, Sr., president; Michael Settelmayr, vice president; Fred W. Strebel, secretary; Gottlieb Erhardt, treasurer; Fred Pfister, superintendent.

The Grand Rapids (Mich.) Meat Dealers' Association last week elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, J. A. Van Zoren; vice-president, Charles B. Dressler; secretary, L. J. Katz; treasurer, S. J. Hufford.

Amending Meat Ordinance

The Niagara Falls (N. Y.) Common Council has before it a plea from the Central Labor Council for an amendment of the city ordinance relating to the sale of meats.

MORTGAGES, BILLS of SALE

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures

566 following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Beyerle, Fred, 273 W. 4th, to Anna Beyerle	500
Haas, H., 935 Tremont ave., to M. Lehmann	500
Hanerfeld, S., 127 E. 100th, to J. Felsenthal	25
Pincus, R., 81 Ave. C, to L. Heinsfurter	540

Bills of Sale.

Jacobs, Hy., 3886 3d ave., to Priser & Statner	250
Rosen, Hy., 133 Ave. C, to Ida Rosen	150
Steinhauer, W., 3709 3d ave., to R. Jackle	425

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Cordts, W. D., 54 Buffalo ave., to W. Belloff	225
Schulz, M., 291 Ralph ave., to R. Wechter	150
Turner, C. E., 1348 Fulton, to J. F. Hyland	400

Bills of Sale.

Hertzog, R., 1438 Broadway, to B. Hertzog	500
Sherwood, D. S., 1057 3d ave., and 1348 Fulton, to C. E. Turner	750

Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures

566 following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Filippi, M., 164 W. 4th, to A. Oriani	42
Heller & Raphsel, 1654 Madison ave., to S. Koslow	118
Pierce, E. F., 404 W. 155th st., to T. Healy	4,500
Zeekendy & Selzer, 157 Ave. C, to Cohn & Mandiberg	150
Baker, A., 360 Hudson, to E. A. Baker	800
Bernard, E., 101 W. 10th, to E. R. Biehler	45
Ginsberg & Kaufman, 107 3d ave., to C. W. Waldman	4,500
Grossman, H., 93 Maiden Lane, to A. Fox	600
Lipshitz, A., 809 9th ave., to S. Cohn	230
Pockrass & Goldstein, 86 Catharine st., to Levine & Halbren	52
Renganeschi, T., 139 W. 10th, to A. Zaumatte	300
Schneider, P., 265 3d ave., to E. Biehler	50
Schweer & Greenberg, 147 Chrystie, to Levine & Halbren	123
Schmitt, J. B., 384 Columbus ave., to Acker, M. & Co. (R.)	611
Silberstein & Lapiner, 110 South, to S. Levine	300
Stout, W. V., 12 6th ave., to T. S. Royster	150
Strulowitz & Kornberg, 7 E. Broadway, to L. Gutman	1,100
Weinberg, S., 846 Columbus ave., to L. Reusser	400

Bills of Sale.

Deixler, B., 96 Allen, to N. Feuerstein	500
Judson, A. H., 1116 and 1118 3d ave., to M. J. L. Judson	1,000
Newman, J., 248 E 114th, to Loventhal & Rubinstein	100
Ornstein, Wiederhorn & Fridelman, 60 Cortlandt, to B. Gordon	1,100
Slepach, W., 809 9th ave., to A. Lipshitz	900

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Rugen, F., 19 Patchen ave., to Droster & Co.	85
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Bills of Sale.

Singer, B. and A., 150 Gwinnett, to M. Weiner	190
Walter, J., 551 Marcy ave., to H. F. Meyer	nom.

BUSINESS RECORD

CONNECTICUT.—Thomas C. Quaid, Danbury; meats, etc.; sold out.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Carl L. Wagner, Washington; provisions, etc.; if interested inquire at office.

ILLINOIS.—Luke Edwards, Vancailla; meat; chattel mort., \$250 (on lard and hogs).

INDIANA.—T. J. Egan & Co., Indianapolis; fish, etc.; sued, \$175. H. A. Compton, Newcastle; meat; chattel mort.

KANSAS.—Saur Stephanowah, Kansas City; meat, etc.; bill of sale, \$300.

MARYLAND.—Rochus Weiler, Baltimore; provisions, etc.; dead.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Lacaille Bros., Lawrence; provisions, etc.; assigned. Lacaille Bros., Lawrence; provisions, etc.; assigned. Charles D. Prince, Lawrence; fish; assigned. Edgar J. Johnson, Lynn; provisions, etc.; asking extension, paying 30c. now, balance in one year. William P. Garrett, S. Framingham; provisions; assigned. Louis W. Barbarick, Boston; provisions, etc.; petition in bankruptcy; Frank C. Kraft, Boston, provisions, etc.; chattel mort., \$2,000; discharged. Rose J. Sheridan, Boston; provisions, etc.; wife of J. J., filed certificate, etc. John F. Carr, Cambridge; provisions; petition in bankruptcy. James B. Martin, Dedham; provisions; real estate mort., \$1,000. J. B. Ashley, N. Bedford; provisions; sold real estate mort. and took bond for \$1,950.

MICHIGAN.—H. B. Allen & Co., Glendale; meat, etc.; succeeded by Howard B. Allen.

MISSOURI.—S. P. Griffith & Co., Kansas City; provisions, etc.; voluntary bankruptcy.

N. Y. STATE.—Hussey Bros., Buffalo; meats; succeeded by E. J. Hussey. La Verne C. Bradley, Unadilla; meats; voluntary bankruptcy.

CITY OF NEW YORK.—Charles F. Lehr; provisions; petition in bankruptcy.

OHIO.—E. Crossley, Lima; meats, etc.; sold out. Nauerham & Grimm, Edon, meat; deed by F. W. Grimm, individually \$1,250.

RHODE ISLAND.—Waldo E. Seere, Checachet; meats; succeeded by Wilson & Pace.

VERMONT.—J. J. Morse, Morrisville; provisions, etc.; chattel mort., \$600.

NEW SHOPS

Nelson E. Bocco has opened his market at West Fourth and Lake streets, Oswego, N. Y.

John E. Kane owns the new meat market at West Sixth and Erie streets, Oswego, N. Y.

Slocum & Irish is the firm running the new market at Cardora, Ill.

A. Percy Sherman will open a meat market at Seabright, N. Y.

Frank Cramer is to open a market in Flemington, N. J.

Lovell & Shedd have just opened a market on Canal street, Bellows Falls, Vt.

Alex. Le Brun has the new market on South Seventh street, near Adams street, Decatur, Ind.

J. D. Bennett added a meat department to his grocery business at Westfield, N. J.

BUTCHERS THAT HAVE DIED

John R. Marsh, of Scotch Plains, N. J., formerly in the meat business at Newark, died last week at the age of 80 years, leaving \$300. He was New Jersey's oldest butcher.

Nathan Wooding, a prominent butcher of Beatrice, Neb., died last week. He shot himself.

Henry L. Roberts, the widely known wholesale and retail meat dealer at Utica, N. Y., died at the Mansion House of that city on Thursday night of last week.

Adam Kropp, a well-known butcher at Trotwood, O., died suddenly at his home there last week. He was 50 years old.

Louis S. Apgar, butcher, of Elizabeth, N. J., died suddenly a few days ago at his home, 471 Spring street, in that city. He was only 35 years old.

SHOPS BURNED OR IN TROUBLE

Frank Gokey's restaurant and the adjoining meat market on West Bridge street, Oswego, N. Y., were damaged by fire on January 31.

A. S. Pulliam & Co.'s meat market on West Main street, Ardmore, Tex., was damaged to the extent of \$1,200 by fire last week. Partial insurance.

Rogers & Son had their meat market at Deadwood, S. D., damaged by fire last week to the extent of \$900.

John Veaser's meat market at 1710 Des Moines street, Des Moines, Ia., was burned last week.

Derrick & Delaney's meat market at Brookfield, Mass., was destroyed by fire on January 28.

The market of W. R. Oatts, at 2204 Second avenue, Birmingham, Ala., was partially destroyed by fire last week.

Charles Raggett's butcher shop at 514 Dorr street, Toledo, O., was visited by fire last week.

The butcher shop of W. E. Witherspoon was burned at 300 West Commercial street, Springfield, Mo., last week.

Tate, Graham & Sons' meat market at Waco, Tex., was wiped out by fire on January 30. So were several groceries.

The meat and provision firm of J. W. Vaine, in Cohoes, N. Y., failed on January 31.

BUSINESS CHANGES

Eph. Cline is the purchaser of Knables' market at London Mills, Ill.

John Pierce purchased Britt & Metcalfe's meat business in Middleport, N. Y.

L. P. and Judson Riley have bought the new meat market of J. L. Barton at Bethany, Mo.

Fred Bird is the new proprietor of Edward Chesser's market on North Main street, Barre, Vt.

The owner of the Lisle market at Lisle, N. Y., is Dwight French.

Wubbin & Hyland have dissolved their market partnership at Auburn, Cal.

Ben Snyder now has charge of Smith's meat market at Ludlowville, N. Y.

Monroe Reich is Lewis Derr's partner in the market firm of Derr & Reich, 33 South Ninth street, Lebanon, Pa.

Mr. Runnells has bought James Boyd & Son's market at Carlisle, Pa.

Cable Address,
"Rabbits, Liverpool."

A. B. C. Code,
4th Edition.
Reference, the Bank of Liverpool, Limited,

ISAAC GRACE, Jr.

353, 356, 357, 358 St. John's Market

LIVERPOOL

POULTRY SALESMAN, ALSO COMMISSION AGENT
FOR ALL KINDS OF POULTRY AND GAME

Having the largest connection with the principal buyers of Poultry throughout the United Kingdom, I am in a position to handle these goods to the best possible advantage, and to the greatest benefit of consignors.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED

Any information readily given as to packing weights and qualities most suitable for the English market.

LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

KANSAS CITY

Cattle receipts for the week ending Friday were 27,000; last week, 27,000; same week last year, 32,000. Corn-fed cattle in good supply, and show slight for week, top \$6.25. Butcher cows and heifers much short of demand; market strong. Cows \$3 to \$5; fat heifers, \$4 to \$5.40. Heavy snows insuring stock water and moist spring ground stimulated feeder market. Top priced feeders shipped to Illinois at \$5.50; sales generally \$3.80 to \$4.80. Stockers slow and some lower. Southern meal-fed cattle in light supply, demand active at \$4.40 to \$5.25.

Hog receipts for week, 55,000; last week, 47,000; same week last year, 60,000. Market uneven during week, but closes about like last week. Heavy \$6.30 to \$6.45; mixed packers, \$6.10 to \$6.45; light, \$5.40 to \$6.20; pigs, \$4.80 to \$5.40.

Sheep receipts for the week, 7,000; last week, 13,000; same week last year, 17,000. The short supply caused sharp advance. Lambs sold up to \$6.25; westerns, \$5.50 to \$6.10; yearlings, \$5 to \$5.50; western wethers, \$4.40 to \$4.75; ewes, \$4 to \$4.50.

Slaughterers' purchases were:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	5,000	15,000	2,700
Fowler	900	7,600	100
Schwarzschild	3,200	6,300	1,300
Swift	3,700	13,000	2,400
Cudahy	1,500	8,000	1,100
Ruddy	300		100
Small butchers	200	300	100

Hide market continues to settle. Tanners seem to be waiting for further concessions from packers. Native steers held at 12 1-2; heavy Texans, 13 1-2; medium, 12; light, 10 1-2; butt brands, 12 1-4; Colorado, 12. One packer sold out butt brands at 11 3-4, and Colorados at 11 1-4. Branded cows held nominally at 10.

ST. JOSEPH

South St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 4, 1902.

Receipts of cattle last week numbered 6,889 head, as compared with 7,240 for the preceding week and 6,008 for the same week of a year ago. The proportion of good to choice fat beefs was light, while the demand was of the most vigorous kind, and little change was noted for the week. But the medium and partly fattened steers were plentiful, and they sold irregularly lower, mostly 10c. to 20c. There was no material change in the cow and heifer market for the week. Thrifty young feeders and good fleshy feeders moved freely, all with prices advancing 10c. to 15c., but the common and medium grades were a drag on the market, and they sold unevenly lower.

Supplies of hogs reached a total of 32,834, as against 43,820 for the previous week and 29,019 for the corresponding week of a year ago. The fact that farmers are still bullish and holding their hogs at \$6, while the provision market was subject to sharp declines, and caused a lower tendency on the hog market for the greater part of the week, caused shippers to hold off, and resulted in reduced receipts. The quality continues good, although there was no marked increase in weight with the previous week. At the close of the week prices ranged from \$5.75 to \$6.40, with the bulk of the sales at \$5.90 to \$6.30.

Arrivals of sheep totaled only 1,562, as lined up with 3,406 for the preceding week and 5,096 for the same period of a year ago. Not only was the receipts the lightest of the year, but the quality the meanest during that period, not enough good to choice sheep or lambs being included to make any fair test of prices. In the face of this killers were on hand early, and eagerly picked up anything at all decent for the knife, with the tendency of the market stronger for the better class of offerings.

OMAHA

CATTLE.—The market for fat cattle was active and strong during the fore part of the week but slow with a lower tendency during the past three days. Values in general however are hardly quotably different from a week ago and the general tone to the trade is healthy and firm. In point of quality the offerings have shown considerable improvement the past week. Good cows and heifers are about 10@15c. higher than last week, while the ordinary grades show very little change. Veal calves, bulls, stags, etc., are quotably strong. Feeding steers with weight and quality are in active request and strong, but the market continues dull for the common light weight grades.

HOGS.—Although supplies have been somewhat smaller than last week the market has been on the down turn most of the time owing to the weakness in provisions and the generally unfavorable tone of reports from other points. During the past week values have suffered a decline of 15@20c. on practically all grades. Packers have shown the same disposition to buy the heavy and butcher weight hogs freely and the same inclination to neglect the common light and underweight grades. There has been a wide range of prices and conditions in general are not a great deal different from what they have been for some time past. Western Iowa is still a liberal contributor of hogs to this market as hogs are still selling right up to Chicago prices.

SHEEP.—Receipts have been comparatively moderate this week but the unfavorable tone to reports from other points has had a somewhat depressing influence on the market. There has been no let up in the demand from packers but they have made a strong effort to depress prices and have in some measure succeeded, particularly on lambs. Fat muttens and ewes are selling very nearly as well as a week ago, and the demand is very keen.

EXPERIMENT STATIONS' REPORT

President Roosevelt has sent the following memoranda to Congress:

I transmit herewith the annual report of the Office of Experiment Stations, prepared under the directions of the Secretary of Agriculture, which includes a report on the work and expenditures of the agricultural experiment stations in the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, in accordance with the act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the said fiscal year.

The attention of Congress is called to the request of the Secretary of Agriculture that 6,000 copies of the report be printed for the use of the Department of Agriculture and that provision be made to print such a report annually.

MUNSEY IN GROCERIES

The Mohegan Grocery Company, of which Frank A. Munsey of New York is the head, has been securing control of grocery stores throughout the New England States, and now it is purchasing stores in New York state. The company hopes in a short time to rank with Lipton, as far as stores and capital are concerned. The syndicate secured control of several large grocery stores owned by Christopher M. Morris. They are located, respectively in Matteawan, Cold Spring, Mount Vernon, Newburg, Wappingers Falls, and Marlborough. Mr. Morris has been engaged as one of the managers in New York. Local grocerymen along the Hudson river are much concerned.

OVERRIPE CATTLE

Overripe cattle have not been numerous this year of high-priced feed, but we have had an instance of that kind here during the last ten days, when a bunch of fancy 1,577-lb. steers fit for a fat stock show, had to sell at \$7.25, although the owner had his mind fixed on \$8 for them. Cattle weighing 1,490 lbs. have sold this week up to \$7.60 that had probably been on feed for a much shorter period. Now some local salesmen are advising customers that the present prices for choice cattle are comparatively high, and in cases where cattle are already prime, it may not be wise to hold them on feed too long, as there is always some danger entailed in holding ripe cattle, and also the danger of their getting overripe, as in the case noted above. There seems to be good, sound reason in such advice. Cattle or hogs that have made extreme weight and quality must be carried at what must be considered almost a dead expense to the feeder. Not so with the younger and half-fat cattle and hogs that are often pushed to market. They are growing into money by the double process of added weight and improved quality, if properly handled. Thrifty young stock of light and medium weight are the rapid moneymakers for the farmer and feeder and should be sacrificed only in cases of dire necessity.—Chicago Daily Drivers' Journal.

EXPORTERS MEET

Chicago buyers of export cattle met recently with Dr. O. E. Dyson to discuss ways and means of improving and facilitating things at the Chicago end of the line. Several suggestions were made, which will no doubt help the system. A. G. Leonard, general manager of the Union Stock Yard and Transit Company, was present and said he would assist in every possible way in perfecting better arrangements. Hereafter all export cattle will be driven to the tagging chutes by Stock Yard employes, the exporter taking charge of them from there to the shipping chutes. Dr. Dyson said no cattle will be allowed to go out for export without first being duly and properly tagged.

PATENTS

690,956. Apparatus for Making Ice. James Humes, New York, N. Y. Filed April 18, 1897. Serial No. 631,223.

690,971. Self-Heating Branding Iron. Marvel A. Lowe, Marpa, Tex.; assignor of one-third to Maggie Gilbert McCulloch, Denver, Colo. Filed, Sept. 27, 1901. Serial No. 76,774.

691,030. Filter Press. Eugen Wernecke Gerstewitz, neat Weissenpers, Germany. Filed Aug. 31, 1901. Serial No. 73,957.

691,075. Apparatus for Coloring Hides. Albert Rigaud, St. Julien, France. Filed Oct. 25, 1900. Serial No. 34,393.

691,210. Apparatus for Concentrating Liquids. Wilhelm Venuleth, Darmstadt, Germany. Filed June 7, 1901. Serial No. 63,599.

LEATHER FACTORY BURNED

Gloversville, N. Y., Feb. 6.—The patent shoe leather factory of Mills Brothers here was destroyed by fire to-day. Several employes were badly burned. The loss was \$15,000, and the insurance carried \$14,000.

CHICAGO MARKET REVIEW

WESTERN OFFICE OF
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.
ROOM 424 RIALTO BUILDING.

Live Stock

RECEIPTS.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thursday, Jan. 30....	10,928	333	22,960	17,345
Friday, Jan. 31....	2,644	199	25,425	4,422
Saturday, Feb. 1....	191	88	20,023	761
Monday, Feb. 3....	22,437	359	42,291	22,287
Tuesday, Feb. 4....	6,801	1,058	30,647	14,957
Wednesday, Feb. 5....	16,000	500	35,000	15,000

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thursday, Jan. 30....	5,451	66	5,349	3,339
Friday, Jan. 31....	2,921	166	7,214	1,004
Saturday, Feb. 1....	675	...	4,432	300
Monday, Feb. 3....	3,382	55	7,128	3,442
Tuesday, Feb. 4....	1,889	...	4,757	3,292
Wednesday, Feb. 5....	3,500	50	4,000	2,000

Range of Cattle Values

Extra good beefs, 1,400 to 1,700 lbs.	\$6.40 @ 6.85
Good to choice beefs, 1,200 to 1,600 lbs.	6.00 @ 6.50
Fair to medium shipping ex. steers.	5.25 @ 6.00
Plain to common beef steers.	4.75 @ 5.25
Common to rough, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs.	3.80 @ 4.75
Good to fancy feeders, 800 to 1,200 lbs.	4.50 @ 5.00
Fair to medium feeders.	4.00 @ 4.50
Plain to fair light stockers.	2.50 @ 3.75
Bulls, good to choice.	4.00 @ 5.00
Bulls, common to medium.	2.25 @ 3.85
Good fat cows and heifers.	3.50 @ 5.00
Good cutting and fair beef cows.	2.40 @ 2.50
Common to good culling cows.	1.25 @ 2.25
Veal, calves, common to fancy.	6.00 @ 7.50
Corn fed western steers.	5.00 @ 5.75
Fed Texas steers.	4.75 @ 5.50
Texas cows, bulls and plain steers.	3.50 @ 4.50

Range of Hog Values

Extra prime heavy.	\$6.35 @ 6.55
Selected medium and heavy butchers.	6.15 @ 6.35
Good to choice heavy packing.	6.10 @ 6.35
Fair to good heavy packing.	6.00 @ 6.25
Good to choice heavy mixed.	5.90 @ 6.20
Good to choice light mixed.	5.85 @ 6.15
Assorted light, 160 to 190 lbs.	5.80 @ 6.10
Pigs, 70 to 125 lbs.	5.00 @ 5.65
Rough, stags and throwouts.	3.00 @ 5.00

Range of Sheep Values

Export muttons, shoop and yearlings.	\$4.75 @ 5.25
Good to choice native wethers.	5.00 @ 5.25
Medium to choice mixed natives.	4.25 @ 4.75
Good to prime western muttons.	4.60 @ 4.85
Fair to choice fat ewes.	4.25 @ 4.60
Plain ewes, coarse lots and feeders.	3.00 @ 3.50
Culls, bucks and tail end lots.	2.50 @ 3.25
Plain to choice yearling feeders.	4.25 @ 4.50
Native lambs, poor to fair.	5.50 @ 5.75
Native lambs, good to fancy.	6.00 @ 6.35
Western lambs, good to choice.	6.00 @ 6.30
Western lambs, poor to fair.	5.50 @ 5.75
Good to choice western yearlings.	5.50 @ 5.75

Packers' Purchases Last Week

HOGS.	
Armour & Co.	43,000
Anglo-American	12,300
Roy & Lunham	5,700
Continental Packing Co.	7,600
Hammond Co.	8,700
T. J. Lipton & Co.	5,700
Nelson Morris & Co.	11,900
Swift & Company.	33,500
S. & S. Co.	5,400
City Butchers.	10,700
Total.	144,000

General Live Stock Situation

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Mallory Commission Co.)

HOGS.—As suggested by us in our last week's letter, the decline in the hog and provision markets caused a halt in the receipts of hogs. Farmers generally have been extremely "bullish" and have been holding their mature hogs for 6c in the country. Prices for the past week or ten days would not admit of such prices and the supply has been lighter on that account. The extreme cold weather together with the continued high price of feed will doubtless cause them to change their ideas in the near future. We, therefore, look for some increase in the receipts the balance of this month. It should not be surprising, however, if the receipts of hogs during February are lighter than

last year as we have had a large increase in the supplies compared to the record-breaking receipts of one year ago.

The provision market has been dull, but rather firm, although the trading is reported light. The stocks of provisions were fully as large as any one expected and are considerably above last year in the United States as well as in foreign countries. The high prices that have prevailed for hogs and provisions for the past six or eight months have stimulated and will continue to stimulate quite materially the production of hogs in foreign countries. This is a feature that should be carefully considered, as the incentive for increased production in this country is certainly equally strong.

With hogs healthier than ever before and the territory in which hogs are produced so largely increased, we do not believe it wise for any one to figure on anything like a famine. The quality of the hogs this week is the same as last, with the weight but little different. As soon as the hogs begin to move freely again we look for better quality and better weights. The bulk of the good hogs sold in the Chicago market this week from 6.00 to 6.35.

We believe that there is still a fairly liberal supply of hogs of all ages and sizes in a large section of the corn belt which will be marketed gradually as the circumstances seem to warrant. We naturally look for some reduction in the receipts during the next few months, but believe there will not be much more than a natural or reasonable reduction. Speculation will have to return to the provision market, in our judgment, on a liberal scale in order to carry prices up very much further or make any material permanent advance. We therefore continue to advise our readers to watch the situation carefully and act on a conservative policy throughout.

CATTLE.—Receipts of cattle continue liberal, and quality not very good, but the high prices that have prevailed for some time have curtailed the demand on both foreign and domestic accounts. The market ruled dull with prices anywhere from 30¢ to 50¢ per hundred lower than the high time in January on nearly all grades. Strictly choice cattle are not very plentiful, and in our judgment, will not be during the next few months. Cattle of this class are commanding good prices throughout. We also look for more moderate receipts of all kinds of cattle in all of the markets within the next two or three months and would not be surprised to see a narrower range of prices for all classes of fat cattle. We look for more moderate receipts of butcher stock, but think the common to fair half-fat cattle will continue in liberal supply for some time.

SHEEP.—The receipts of sheep and lambs in all markets show a fair reduction and as we have stated for several weeks, the market ruled strong, with prices the highest of the season. We note an advance this week of from 20 to 35¢ on all grades of sheep and lambs, fat lambs selling from 6.00 to 6.40 in the Chicago market; fat sheep, from 4.50 to 5.00; fat yearlings, from 5.25 to 5.75; fat ewes, from 4.00 to 4.50. The export trade continues good and contracts have been made for future delivery at 50¢ to \$1 per hundred above present quotations. Colorado fed lambs are moving in small quantities and are commanding good prices, considering the quality. We still have confidence in higher prices later on.

Fertilizer Situation

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Louis A. Howard & Co.)

There is no change in the fertilizer situation at Chicago; the market is the same as our last advices.

Provision Letters

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from A. C. Lazarus & Co.)

Gentlemen: We are having the usual mid-winter dullness in S. P. meat trade, and prices are some easier. We look for a better demand before long, and with increased activity hogs will want better prices. There is a fair trade in green meats at present prices. We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 8¢@10 av., nominally 9 1-4¢; do., 10¢@12 av., nominally 9 1-4¢; do., 12¢@14 av., nominally, 9 1-4¢; do., 14¢@16 av., nominally 9 1-4¢; do., 18¢@20 av., 9 3-8¢; green picnics, 5¢@6 av., nominally 6 3-4¢; do., 6¢@8 av., nominally 6 5-8¢; do., 8¢@10 av., nominally 6 1-2¢; green N. Y. shoulders, 10¢@12 av., nominally 6 7-8¢; green skinned hams, 18¢@20 av., nominally 10 3-8¢; green clear bellies, 6¢@8 av., nominally 9 3-8¢; do., 8¢@10 av., nominally 9 3-8¢; do., 10¢@12 av., nominally 9 1-4¢.

EVOLUTION IN MEAT CURING

By A NOTED MEAT CURIER.

The writer has been a practical operator in the meat-curing art at 400, 402 and 404 Greenwich street, New York City, for upwards of forty years. During the first half of this period he followed conventional lines, till, at last, recognizing the fact that the evolutionary hypothesis applies to everything Cosmic, as to realms of mind and morals, his attention was directed to the possibilities of evolutionary reform in the prosy science of meat curing. His first endeavor in this direction was to systematize the all too varying practice of that time. The first innovation that had his attention was the substitution of small curing packages for larger ones—small masses of meat for larger ones—by the use of ordinary tierces, containing about 300 pounds each, instead of hogsheads, vats, tanks and the like, holding from 1,500 to 3,000 or 5,000 pounds apiece. The advantages of this reform are manifold: One-half of labor, capital, time, space, skill, curing materials, and many other things, are saved—that is to say, A given amount of business may be done, with half the capital, in half the time, with half the work, half the shrinkage, half the curing materials, in half the space, with half the loss and depreciation; with no bad or No. 2 meats, whatever, and with double the satisfaction and gain, of the old conservative methods.

Why and how? Meats cure more rapidly, safely, mildly and uniformly, in small packages and masses than in large; they are not subjected to undue pressure, squeezing, abrasion, distortion or unnatural strain; they retain their normal plumpness and symmetrical form, their constituent juices, flavor, texture and firmness; in short, they have room to assume their bent or trend—to "develop" if you please; for no more than 280 to 290 pounds of green meat should be put into each of these packages, leaving plenty of space, at the outset, for expansion, growth or gain (ultimately completely filling the cask), whichever term most nearly expresses the actual truth of the fact, and fact it is, which cannot be gainsaid, that meats treated in this mild, gentle and rational way will

RUDDY BROTHERS,

BEEF AND PORK PACKERS AND SHIPPERS OF

DRESSED BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON, FRESH PORK AND PROVISIONS.

Mixed Cars of Beef, Pork and Mutton a Specialty

KANSAS CITY, KANSAS.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

weigh—out of pickle, when fully cured—310 to 330 pounds a tierce.

All this is strictly legitimate and fair, and there can be no imputation of fraud on the consumer; on the contrary however, by the old process, the manufacturer defrauds himself in weight and excessive cost of production, while the consumer, though not directly defrauded, gets a poorer quality and less healthful product, than if it had been cured by this more modern and scientific process. The sugar, salt, saltpetre, etc., are weighed (or measured, which is more convenient and direct) in the dry state, and mixed throughout each mass of meat in the course of packing; they are then coopered (headed), filled with ice-cold water, left on "the roll" or bilge for a few hours, till the salt, sugar, etc., are dissolved; they are then ranked or "tierced" three high only. If piled higher the pressure is so great on the bottom range that sometimes a leak is started, or in "breaking down" the impact of the second and higher rows is so heavy that brash or tender staves are sometimes transversely broken along the bilge line, and the package greatly injured; so that it is not profitable to tier more than three high, unless, indeed, some mechanical means be employed to hoist and lower. Once piled up, no more labor is required on them until the meat is fully cured, twenty-five to forty days, as to conditions, excepting to examine the piles, from time to time, to see that no leaks occur. By the old system, great labor and time are required in "shifting" from tank to tank three to five times in sixty to eighty days; and, if conveniently done, the meats should be packed only in alternate tanks, thus wasting half the curing space—a great consideration in cities where rents are high and space is valuable. The writer abandoned four to five thousand dollars' worth of tankage, mostly of the Koster build, on changing systems, and it was the wisest and most profitable destruction he ever made. Four to five times as many goods can be cured in a given space by the new as by the old method in less than half the time and with absolute precision and uniformity. One thing more requires mention to give to this system its most absolute and pre-eminent success. That thing is the employment of the Hatch meat curing process and apparatus, described on another page of this journal.

[The claims of the writer receive high indorsement in the fact that the above process and apparatus are now used by the two biggest packing concerns in America and by hundreds of smaller factories. From what we have seen of the Hatch system the writer has stated the bare facts in regard to it. The National Provisioner indorses the system.—Ed.]

INSPECTION LAW UPHOLD

The Colorado Supreme Court has handed down a decision upholding the Live Stock Inspection Law passed by the Legislature of that state. The decision was rendered in the case of Ed. H. Reid, who rushed cattle into Colorado from Texas for the purpose of testing the law. The sentence of six months in the county jail against Reid is also affirmed. Reid was backed by leading live stock organizations in the country, who claimed that the Federal inspection laws superseded those of a state.

THE MARKETS

CHICAGO

Chicago Provision Market and Range of Prices

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
May	15.85	15.87½	15.75	15.80
July	15.95	15.95	15.85	15.87½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	9.40	9.40	9.37½	9.37½
July	9.47½	9.47½	9.45	9.45
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40
July	8.47½	8.47½	8.47½	8.47½

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
May	15.75	15.90	15.75	15.87½
July	15.82½	15.97½	15.82½	15.95
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	9.37½	9.45	9.37½	9.45
July	9.47½	9.55	9.47½	9.50
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	8.40	8.45	8.40	8.45
July	8.52½	8.55	8.52½	8.52½

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	9.47½	9.47½	4.45	9.47½
July	9.55	9.55	9.52½	9.55
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	8.47½	8.47½	8.45	8.47½
July	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	9.50	9.50	9.42½	9.45
July	9.57½	9.57½	9.52½	9.55

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
May	15.90	16.02½	15.85	16.02½
July	16.00	16.10	15.90	16.10
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	9.47½	9.55	9.45	9.55
July	9.57½	9.65	9.55	9.65
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	8.47½	8.57½	8.45	8.57½
July	8.57½	8.67½	8.55	8.67½

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
May	15.90	15.97½	15.87½	15.90
July	16.00	16.05	15.92½	15.97½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	9.50	9.52½	9.47½	9.47½
July	9.60	9.60	9.57½	9.57½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	8.50	8.57½	8.50	8.52½
July	8.62½	8.67½	8.62½	8.62½

OLEOMARGARINE IN DENMARK

The Government of Denmark has just published a statement of the production of and trade in oleomargarine in Denmark. This product—an apparently paradoxical production in a country where the butter industry occupies so prominent a place—seems to become of more and more extended use. There now exist in Denmark sixteen oleomargarine factories. Their output from April 1, 1900, to March 31, 1901, amounted to 40,774,000 pounds, an increase of 4,892,800 pounds over the preceding year. The imports in 1900-1901 amounted to 4,628,400 pounds, an increase of 440,800 pounds.

Since the exportation is unimportant, the consumption of oleomargarine in Denmark may be estimated at about 45,000,000 pounds annually, about 18 1-2 pounds per capita. Ten years ago the consumption per capita was only 5 1-2 pounds. In this connection, it is interesting to note that the consumption of butter in Denmark is estimated at thirty-three pounds per capita. The part that oleomargarine plays in the dietary of the Danish people, is, therefore, almost one-half as great as that of butter.

As to filled cheese, the production of which at first aroused considerable interest, the manufacture has now been almost wholly abandoned. The quantity produced in 1900-1901 amounted to only about 17,500 pounds.

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

	Per doz.
1 lb., 2 doz. to case.....	\$1.35
2 lb., 1 or 2 doz. to case.....	2.40
4 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	4.75
6 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	8.00
14 lb., ¼ doz. to case.....	18.25

BEST TABLE SOUPS

	Per doz.
Ox tail, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	\$1.85
Ox tail, 6 lb., 1 doz.....	5.25
Kidney, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	2.15
Mock turtle, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Mulligatawny, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Chicken, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Beef soup, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Soup Bouilli, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Soup Bouilli, 6 lb., 1 doz.....	4.75
Consomme, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Julienne, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

Solid

	Per doz.
1 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	\$2.25
2 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	3.55
4 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	6.50
8 oz. jars, half-dozen in box.....	11.00
16 oz. jars, half-dozen in box.....	22.00
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins.....	\$1.75 per lb.

Fluids

	Superior.	Clarified.
2 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	\$3.00	\$3.10
4 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	4.20	4.50
8 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	7.50	8.00
16 oz. bottles, ½ doz. in box.....	12.75	13.50
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins per lb.....	.90	1.00

BARREL BEEF.

Extra plate beef.....	\$11.00
Plate beef.....	10.50
Extra mess beef.....	10.00
Prime mess beef.....	10.50
Beef hams.....	19.00

DRIED BEEF PACKED.

Ham sets.....	12½
Insides.....	13½
Outsides.....	12
Knuckles.....	14
Reg. clods.....	11

SMOKED MEATS, PACKED.

A. C. hams.....	12-14 av. a 11½
Skinned hams.....	16-18 av. a 12
Shoulders.....	a 9
Picnics.....	6-8 av. a 8
Breakfast bacon.....	a 15

PACKERS' SUNDRIES

California butts.....	a 8
Hocks.....	a 5½
Dry salt spare ribs.....	2¼ a 3
Pork Tenderloins.....	17 a 9
Spare ribs.....	8½ a 7
Trimnings.....	9½ a 7
Boston butts.....	7 a 7½
Cheek meat.....	4 a
Leaf lard.....	10½ a
Skinned shoulders.....	a 8

BUTTERINE

F. O. B., Chicago.	F. O. B., Kansas City.
No. 1.....	13 No. 1.....
No. 2.....	15 No. 2.....
No. 3.....	17 No. 3.....
No. 4.....	18 No. 4.....

CURING MATERIALS

Refined saltpeter.....	4¼ a 5¼
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered.....	10½ a 11½
Borax.....	7½ a 8
Sugar—	
Pure open kettle.....	3¼ a 3¼
White clarified.....	3¾ a 3¾
Plantation granulated.....	a 4¼
Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.....	\$2.20
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.....	1.45
Michigan medium, carlots, per ton.....	3.50
Michigan gran., carlots per ton.....	2.75
Casing salt in bbls., 250 lbs., 2X and 3X.....	1.25

SAUSAGE CASINGS

Beef round, set of 100 ft.....	a 16
Beef middles, set of 57 ft.....	a 57
Beef bungs, each.....	a 12
Hog casings, per lb., free of salt.....	a 42½
Hog bungs.....	a 8½
Medium, each.....	a 4½
Small, each.....	a 15
Sheep casings, per bundle.....	a 62½

COTTONSEED OIL.

P. S. Y. in tanks.....	40 a 41
P. S. Y. in barrels.....	44 a 45
Butter oil in barrels.....	44 a 46
Crude in tanks.....	
*Butter oil quoted according to quality.	

NEW YORK CITY

LIVE CATTLE

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO FEBRUARY 3.

	Beesves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	2,717	15	817	14,423	7,147
Sixtieth St.	1,819	95	2,343	15,356	179
Fortieth St.					16,777
West Shore Railroad	2,975	60		542	
Lehigh Valley	2,430				3,054
Baltimore & Ohio	282				
Scattering			49	32	
Totals	10,193	170	3,209	30,353	26,157
Totals last week	13,266	108	3,586	42,437	25,288

WEEKLY EXPORTS TO FEBRUARY 3.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Swift & Co., Ss. Canadian	345	1,465	3,000
Swift & Co., Ss. Bohemian		1,007	2,350
Swift & Co., Ss. Minnehaha			1,550
Nelson Morris, Ss. Canadian	230		
Nelson Morris, Ss. Bovie			4,780
Nelson Morris, Ss. Umbria			2,000
G. H. Hammond & Co., Ss. Bohemian			2,100
J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. Bovie	405	1,571	
J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. Minnehaha	235		
E. A. Blackshire, Ss. British			
Queen	475		
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, Ss. Bovie	405		
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, Ss. Minnehaha	255		1,800
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, Ss. St. Paul			1,250
Dunn & Lavick, Ss. Bohemian	200		
Brown, Snell & Co., Ss. Bohemian	100		
Ironsides & Co., Ss. Bohemian	40		
Miscellaneous, Ss. Trinidad	20		42
D. G. Culver, Ss. Alliance	8		125
Total exports	2,738	4,085	18,955
Total exports last week	2,680	2,078	14,300
Boston exports this week	1,285	2,326	5,504
Baltimore exports this week	500	1,625	
Philadelphia exports this week	627		1,200
Portland exports this week	680		
Newport News exports this week	707		
To London	2,159	306	5,483
To Liverpool	4,075	7,508	21,631
To Avonmouth	275		
To Southampton			1,250
To Bermuda and West Indies	28	42	125
Total to all ports	6,537	8,036	28,549
Totals to all ports last week	7,256	9,351	26,091

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice native steers	\$5.00 @ \$6.35
Medium to fair native steers	5.00 @ 5.50
Common and ordinary native steers	4.15 @ 4.90
Oxen and stags	2.50 @ 5.50
Bulls and dry cows	1.80 @ 4.40
Good to choice native steers one year ago	5.20 @ 5.50

LIVE CALVES

Live veal calves, a few selected	100 lb @ 9.80
Live veal calves, prime, lb	@ 9.00
Grassers	@ 3.50
Buttermilks	@ 4.00

LIVE HOGS

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.)	6.00 @ 6.70
Hogs, medium	6.75 @
Hogs, light to medium	6.75 @ 6.80
Pigs	6.75 @ 7.00
Roughs	5.60 @ 6.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS

Canada and state lambs, best	6.70 @
Canada and state lambs, medium to fair	6.00 @ 6.35
Canada and state lambs, culls	5.00 @ 5.50
Export sheep	4.50 @ 5.00
Bucks	5.00 @ 5.50
Medium sheep	4.00 @ 4.50

DRESSED BEEF

Choice native, heavy	9 1/4 @ 10
Choice native, light	8 1/4 @ 9
Common to fair, native	8 @ 8 1/4
Choice Western, heavy	8 @ 8 1/4
Choice Western, light	7 1/4 @ 8 1/4
Common to fair, Texan	6 1/4 @ 7 1/4
Good to choice heifers	7 1/4 @ 8
Common to fair heifers	6 @ 6 1/4
Choice cows	6 1/4 @ 6 3/4
Common to fair cows	5 @ 6
Good to choice oxen and stags	7 @ 7 1/4
Common to fair oxen and stags	6 @ 6 1/4
Fleshy Bologna bulls	5 1/4 @ 6

DRESSED CALVES

Veals, city dressed, prime	@ 14 1/2
Veals, good to choice	@ 14
Calves, country dressed, prime	@ 12
Calves, country dressed, fair to good	11 @ 11 1/4
Calves, country dressed, common to medium	7 @ 9

DRESSED HOGS

Pigs	8 1/4 @ 8 3/4
Hogs, heavy	@ 8 1/4
Hogs, 180 lbs.	8 1/4 @ 8 3/4
Hogs, 160 lbs.	8 1/4 @
Hogs, 140 lbs.	8 1/4 @ 8 3/4

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS

Canada and state lambs, choice	@ 11
Canada and state lambs, medium to good	10 @ 10 1/4
Canada and state lambs, common to fair	8 @ 8 1/4
Canada and state lambs, culls	7 @ 7 1/4
Sheep, best	8 @ 8 1/4
Sheep, good	7 1/4 @ 8
Sheep, fair to medium	6 1/4 @ 7

DRESSED POULTRY

FRESH KILLED.

Turkeys—West'n and young hens, fancy	14 1/2 @ 15
Turkeys—West'n young and old hens, fancy	13 1/2 @ 14
Turkeys—West'n young hens & young toms	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Turkeys—Western, good to prime	12 1/2 @ 13
Turkeys—Western young toms, fancy	13 1/2 @ 14
Turkeys—Poor to fair	8 @ 10
Chickens, squab broilers, per pair	50 @ 70
Chickens, Philadelphia, broilers, fancy	22 @ 25
Chickens, Philadelphia, selected, large	17 @ 18
Chickens, Philadelphia, mixed sizes	14 @ 15
Chickens, State and Pennsylvania, fancy	13 @ 14
Chickens, State and Penn., fair to good	11 @ 12 1/2
Chickens, Ohio and Mich., scalded, fancy	13 @ 12
Chickens, Ohio and Mich., scald'd, fair to good	11 @ 12
Chickens, other Western, avge. best	12 @ 13
Chickens, other Western, fair to good	10 @ 13 1/2
Fowls, Ohio and Mich., scalded	10 @ 13
Fowls, other Western, dry picked, avge. best	11 1/2 @ 12
Fowls, other Western, scalded, avge. best	11 1/2 @ 12
Fowls, Western, poor to fair	8 @ 11
Capons, Phila., fancy, large	18 @ 20
Capons, Phila., medium size	15 @ 17
Capons, Phila., small and slips	12 @ 14
Capons, Ohio, fancy, 8 lbs. and over	12 @ 17
Capons, other Western, large	16 @ 17
Capons, Western, mixed weights	14 @ 15
Capons, Western, small and slips	11 1/2 @ 13
Ducks, Ohio and Mich., fancy	14 @ 15
Ducks, poor to fair	9 @ 12
Geese, Western, prime	9 @ 10
Geese, poor to fair	7 @ 8
Squabs, prime, large, white, per doz.	3.75 @ 4.00
Squabs, mixed, per doz.	3.00 @ 3.75
Squabs, dark, per doz.	@ 2.00

FROZEN.

Turkeys—No 1, young hens	15 @ 15 1/2
Turkeys—Hens and toms, No 1	14 1/2 @ 15
Turkeys—Young toms	14 1/2 @ 15
Turkeys—No 2	10 @ 11
Turkeys—Large, soft-meated, fancy	13 1/2 @ 14
Chickens—Average, No 1	11 @ 12
Chickens—No 2	9 @ 10
Broilers—Dry picked, No 1	17 @ 18
Broilers—Scalded	15 @ 16
Fowls—No 1	10 1/2 @ 11
Fowls—No 2	7 @ 8
Ducks—No 1	14 @ 15
Geese—No 1	11 @ 12

PROVISIONS

(Jobbing Trade)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average	12 @ 12 1/2
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average	12 @ 13
Smoked hams, heavy	12 @ 13
California hams, smoked, light	9 1/2 @ 10
California hams, smoked, heavy	9 1/2 @ 9 1/4
Smoked bacon, boness	12 1/2 @ 13
Smoked bacon (rib in)	12 @ 12 1/2
Dried beef sets	@ 16
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.	16 @ 17
Smoked shoulders	9 @ 9 1/4
Pickled bellies, light	11 @ 11 1/4
Pickled bellies, heavy	10 1/4 @ 11
Fresh pork loins, Western	11 @ 11 1/2
Fresh pork loins, city	11 1/2 @ 12

LIVE POULTRY

Spring chickens, per lb.	10 @ 10 1/4
Fowls, prime, per lb.	@ 12 1/2
Roosters, per lb.	@ 8
Turkeys, per lb.	12 @ 12 1/2
Ducks, average Western, per pair	70 @ 80
Ducks, average, Southern, per pair	50 @ 60
Geese, average, Western, per pair	1.25 @ 1.50
Geese, average, Southern, per pair	1.00 @ 1.25
Pigeons, mixed, per pair	@ 30

GAME

English snipe, per doz.	@ 2.50
Golden plover, per doz.	@ 2.50
Grass plover, per doz.	1.50 @ 2.00
Wild ducks, Canvas, per pair	2.50 @ 3.00
Wild ducks, Redhead, per pair	1.50 @ 2.00
Wild Ducks, Mallard, per pair	75 @ 1.00
Wild Duck, Teal, blue wing	60 @ 75
Wild Ducks, Teal, green wing	40 @ 50
Wild duck, common	25 @ 30
Rabbits, per pair	15 @ 20

FISH

Cod, heads off, steak	9 @ 10
Cod, heads on, market	4 @ 5
Halibut, white	12 1/4 @ 15
Halibut, gray	10 @ 12 1/2
Frozen Halibut	@ 10
Bluefish, live	@ 20
Bluefish, frozen	@ 11
Eels, skin on	4 @ 5
Eels, skinned	6 @ 10
Lobsters, large	20 @ 22
Lobsters, medium	12 1/4 @ 15
Mackerel, Spanish, large	12 1/4 @ 15
Mackerel, frozen, large	@ 18
Haddock	3 1/4 @ 5
Flounders	@ 8
Boiling Bass	30 @ 35
Pan Bass	12 1/4 @ 15
Bass, medium	15 @ 22

Native sea bass, live	12 1/4 @ 15
Western salmon, steel head	20 @ 22
Salmon, silver, frozen	8 @ 10
Porgies, frozen	5 @ 5 1/4
Flukes	4 @ 5
Drawn, frozen Weakfish	8 @ 8 1/4
King fish, Southern	8 @ 25
Pompano	20 @ 25
Scallops, large	2.50 @ 3.00
Scallops, medium	1.50 @ 2.00
Red Snappers	10 @ 14
Sheepshead	8 @ 12
Shad, Bucks	35 @ 50
Shad, Roes, Georgetown	1.00 @ 1.30
Shad, Roes, Georgetown	2.00 @ 2.50

BUTTER

Creamery extras, per lb.	28 @
Creamery, firsts	26 @ 27 1/4
Creamery, seconds	23 @ 25
Creamery, lower grades	20 @ 22
Creamery, held fancy	22 @ 23
Creamery, held firsts	21 @ 21
Creamery, held seconds	18 @ 19
Creamery, held lower grades	15 @ 16
State dairy, tubs, fresh, fancy	24 @ 25
State dairy, tubs, firsts	20 @ 22
State dairy, tubs, seconds	17 @ 18
State dairy, tubs, lower grades	15 @ 16
State dairy, tubs, etc.	15 @ 23
Western imitation cream, fancy	20 @ 22 1/4
Western imitation cream, firsts	17 @ 18
Western imitation cream, low grades	15 @ 16
Western factory, fresh, fancy	18 @ 19 1/4
Western factory, fresh, firsts	16 1/2 @ 17
Western factory, fresh, fair to good	15 @ 16
Western factory, June choice	15 1/2 @ 16
Western factory, June fair to good	15 @ 15 1/4
Western factory, lower grades	14 @ 14 1/4
Rolls, fresh, common to prime	17 @ 18
Rolls, fresh, choice	17 @ 18
Renovated Butter, fancy	20 1/2 @ 21
Renovated Butter, common to choice	14 @ 19
Packing stock	13 1/2 @ 15 1/4

CHEESE

State, full cream, small, full made, cold fancy	11 1/4 @ 11 3/4
State, full cream, small, full made, white fancy	11 1/4 @ 11 3/4
State, full cream, small, good to prime	9 1/4 @ 9
State, full c., small, early made, avge. best	10 1/4 @ 10 1/2
State, full cream, large, full made, fancy	9 @ 10 1/4
State, full cream, large, good to prime	9 @ 9 1/4
State, full cream, common to fair	7 @ 8 1/4
State, light skims, small, choice	8 1/4 @ 9 1/4
State, light skims, large, choice	7 1/4 @ 8 1/4
State, part skims, prime	7 1/4 @ 8
State, part skims, fair to good	5 1/4 @ 7
State, part skims, common	3 @ 4 1/4
State Full Skims	2 @ 2 1/4

EGGS

QUOTATIONS AT MARK.

Nearby State and Penna., fresh gathered, choice	28 @ 29
Wash'n and Balto., fresh gathered, choice	@ 28
Western, fresh gathered, choice	@ 28
Kentucky, fresh gathered, choice	@ 28
Western and Kentucky, fair to good	27 @ 27 1/4
Tennessee and other South'n, prime	21 1/2 @ 26
Tennessee and other South'n, fair to good	20 1/2 @ 27
Fresh gathered, dirties, per doz.	25 @ 26

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES

Fresh beef tongue	60c to 65c a piece
Calves' head, scalded	40c to 50c a piece
Sweet breads, veal	25c to 75c a pair
Sweet breads, beef	15c to 25c a pair
Calves' liver	35c to 65c a piece
Beef kidneys	10c to 12c a piece
Mutton kidneys	3c a piece
Livers, beef	50c to 65c a piece
Oxtails	8c to 10c a piece
Hearts, beef	15c to 20c a piece
Rolls, beef	12c a lb
Tenderloins, beef	20c to 30c a lb
Lambs' fries	8c to 10c a pair

BUTCHERS' FAT

Ordinary shop fat	23 1/2
Suet, fresh and heavy	6 1/4
Shop bones, per cwt.	25

BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS

Round shin bones, av. 50-60 lbs. cut, per 100 bones	\$55.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40-45 lbs. cut, per 100 bones	40.00
Thigh bones, av. 30-35 lbs. cut, per 100 bones	75.00
2,000 lbs.	15.00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, first quality	@ 200.

GREEN CALFSKINS

No. 1 calfskins	per lb. .13
No. 1 calfskins, buttermilk	.15
No. 1 calfskins, 12 1/4-14	.13
No. 2 calfskins	per lb. .13
No. 2 calfskins, buttermilk	.11
No. 2 calfskins, 12 1/4-14 lbs.	piece 1.30
No. 1 grassers	per lb. .13
No. 2 grassers	per lb. .11
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up	piece 1.80
Ticky kips, 18 lbs. and up	piece 1.40
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up	piece 1.85
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lbs.	piece 1.70
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs.	piece 1.50
No. 1 grass kips	piece 1.00
No. 2 grass kips	piece 1.35
Ticky kips	piece 1.00
Branded heavy kips	piece 1.10
Branded kips	piece .80
Branded skins	piece .50

PICKLED SHEEPSKINS

XXX sheep, per dozen	60	\$5.50
XX sheep, per dozen	60	4.50
X sheep, per dozen	60	3.50
Blind filly sheep	60	3.50
Sheep, ribby, per dozen	2.75	3.00
XX lambs, per dozen	4.50	4.25
X lambs, per dozen	60	3.25
No. 1 lambs, per dozen	60	2.75
No. 2 lambs, per dozen	60	1.75
Culls, lambs	60	75

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 60 bundles	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	60
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings	12 @ 22
Hog, American, in tcs. or bbls., per lb., F.O.B.	45
Hog, American, kegs, per lb.	45
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.	17
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	16
Beef, rounds, piece, f. o. b. N. Y.	3 1/2 @ 34
Beef, bungs, per lb.	12 1/2
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	57
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.	50
Beef, middles, per lb.	9 @ 12
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's	6 @ 6 1/2
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2's	3 @ 4 1/2

SALTPETRE

Crude	3 1/4 @ 2 1/2
Refined—Granulated	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Crystals	4 1/2 @ 5
Powdered	4 1/2 @ 5

THE GLUE MARKET

A extra	14
1 extra	14
1	13
1X moulding	12
1X	11 1/2
1 1/2	10
1 1/2	9
1 1/2	21
1 1/2	17
1 1/2	16
1 1/2	15
1 1/2	8

THE FERTILIZER MARKET

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton	\$19.00	a 19.50
Bone meal, raw, per ton	23.50	a 23.00
Nitrate of soda, spot	2.15	a 2.17 1/2
Bone black, spent, per ton	13.50	a 13.75
Dried blood, New York, 12-13 per cent. ammonia	2.15	a 2.20
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine ground	2.30	a 2.35
Tankage, 9 and 30 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago	18.00	a 19.00
Tankage, 8 and 30 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago	15.00	a 16.50
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago	14.50	a 15.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago	14.00	a 15.00
Garbage Tankage, f. o. b., New York	7.00	a 7.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 per cent ammonia and 15 per cent bone phosphate	24.00	a 25.00
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia, per ton		
Asotone, per unit, del. N. York	2.30	a 2.35
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.	2.85	a 2.95
Sulphate ammonia, gas, per 100 lbs., spot	2.95	a 3.00
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.	2.75	a 2.85
South Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b., Charleston	6.50	a 7.75
South Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b., Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.	3.90	a 4.00
The same, dried	4.35	a 4.50

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs	\$2.95	a \$2.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk	9.60	a 10.65
Kieserit, future shipments	7.00	a 7.25

Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future

shipment	1.83	a 1.90
Muriate potash, 80 per cent., ex-store	1.88	a 1.95
Double manure salt (48 a 49 per cent. less than 2 1/2 per cent. chloride), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 per cent.)	1.06	a 1.12
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 per cent.)	2.05 1/2	a 2.10 1/2
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 per cent., per unit, S. P.	39	a 40

CHEMICALS AND SOAPMAKERS' SUPPLIES

74 per cent. caustic soda 2.10 for 60 per cent.	
76 per cent. caustic soda 2 1/4 for 60 per cent.	
60 per cent. caustic soda 2.20 per 100 lbs.	
98 per cent. powdered caustic soda 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 cts. lb.	
58 per cent pure alkali 1 to 1.10 for 48 per cent.	
48 per cent. carbonate soda ash 1 1/4 cts. lb.	
48 per cent. caustic soda ash 2 cts. lb.	
Borax 8 cts. lb.	
Talc 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 cts. lb.	
Palm oil in casks 5 1/2 cts; bbls 6 cts. lb.	
Green olive oil 55 to 58 cts. gallon.	
Yellow olive oil 56 to 60 cts. gallon.	
Green olive oil foots 5 1/4 to 5 1/2 cts. lb.	
Cochin cocoanut oil 9 1/2 cts. lb.	
Ceylon cocoanut oil 7 1/4 to 8 cts.	
Cottonseed oil 41 to 43 cts. gallon.	
Rosin: \$3.25. N. \$3.70. W. G. \$4.15. W. W. \$4.25 per 280 lbs.	

OCEAN FREIGHT

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per 100	
Canned meats	10/	15/	13
Oil cake	7/	6/	11
Bacon	10/	15/	13
Lard, tierces	10/	15/	13
Cheese	18/	22/6	2 M
Butter	20/	25/	2 M
Tallow	10/	15/	13
Beef, per tierce	2/	3/	13
Pork, per bbl	1/6	2/	13

Direct port United Kingdom or Continent, large steamers berth terms, Feb. 1/6. Cork for orders, Feb. 2/.

SPICES

	Whole.	Ground
Pepper, Sing., black	13 1/4	14 1/4
Pepper, Sing., white	21	22
Pepper, Penang, white	20 1/4	21 1/4
Pepper, red, Zanzibar	14	18
Pepper, shot	15	15
Allspice	7 1/4	10
Coriander	3 1/2	3 1/2
Mace	42	45

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET

Ammoniates during January ruled fairly steady. The demand, while not particularly active at sellers' asking prices, was sufficient to absorb all offerings at concessions, and the sale of 1,000 tons of blood during the closing days of the month, at slightly below the market without raising the producers' asking prices, may serve as an indication that there is no great dearth of raw material in the West. Foreign sulphate of ammonia continues active. We quote: Crushed tankage, 10 1/2 @ 15 per cent., \$20.50 @ 21 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; ground tankage, 10 @ 10 per cent., \$19 @ 20 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; concentrated tankage, \$1.85 @ 1.90 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.05 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; hoof meal, \$1.90 @ 1.95 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 @ 20 per cent., \$2.25, \$2.27 1/2 @ 10 per unit c. a. f. Baltimore. Foreign sulphate of ammonia is quoted at about \$2.90 @ 2.95 c. i. f. Baltimore and New York.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD

There is absolutely no change in the situation of oleo oil from that reported in these columns in previous weeks. Rotterdam market 64 florins for the finest qualities. Trade very light, and no desire on the part of European churners to lay in large supplies.

Neutral lard is in the same position in which it was last week; price for choice quality 61 florins, and since neutral lard is lower now than oleo oil, the consumption of neutral lard is increasing.

Cotton oil is, if anything, a little stronger, and good demand at present from compound lard makers in this country.

Lard in New York

Western steam, \$9.70.
City steam, \$9.05 @ \$9.20.
Compound, \$8.00 @ \$8.25.
Refined, Continent, \$10.00.
Refined, South America, \$10.55.
Refined, kegs, \$11.70.

HOG MARKET

FEBRUARY 7.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 47,000; slow; 10c. lower; \$5.75 @ \$6.45.
ST. LOUIS.—Receipts, 7,000; 5c. to 10c. lower; \$5.75 @ \$6.50.
OMAHA.—Receipts, 13,000; slow; 10c. lower; \$5.50 @ \$6.35.
KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 11,000; easy; \$5.60 @ \$6.45.
INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 7,000; lower; \$5.75 @ \$6.45.
EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 25 cars; steady; \$6.00 @ \$6.55.
CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 35 cars; fairly active; \$6.20 @ \$6.55.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS

Liverpool, February 7.—Closing.—Beef firm; extra India mess, 79s. Pork—Firm; prime mess Western, 72s. Lard—Firm; American refined in pails, 48s. 9d.; prime Western in tierces, 47s. 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., firm, 49s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs., steady, 40s. 6d.; short rib, 16 to 24 lbs., steady, 44s. 6d.; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs., dull, 44s. 6d.; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., dull, 44s.; short clear back, 16 to 20 lbs., steady, 44s. 6d.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., steady, 48s. 9d. Shoulders—Square, 11 to 13 lbs., dull, 36s. 6d. Butter—Steady; finest United States, 90s.; good United States, 72s. Cheese—Firm; American finest white, 48s. 6d.; American finest colored, 49s. 6d. Petroleum—Refined, steady, 71-8d. Linseed Oil—Steady, 30s. 6d.

A CONGRESSMAN'S GRAVE ACT

The Atlanta "Constitution" says that on January 29th Commissioner of Agriculture Stevens of Georgia received a letter from Congressman James F. McCleary of Minnesota, giving him a review of the Grout-Henry Anti-Oleomargarine bill now before the House and asking this commissioner to write to members of Congress from Georgia urging them to vote for that particular bill.

With Senator Proctor accused of searching out members with which to pack the Senate committee before which this bill will come from the House and Congressman McCleary of the House personally lobbying for it, the Congressional conscience seems to have passed the line of decency and honor. But isn't this a breach of the law itself?

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